

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

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The National Police Gazette

BY Enoch E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,

CIRCULATION, 30,000 COPIES.

Containing the substance of all informations received in cases of Felony and of Misdemeanors of an aggravated nature, and against Robbers of Stolen Goods, reputed Thieves, and offenders escaped from custody, with the time, the place, and the circumstances of the offence—the names of persons charged with offences, who are known but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known, their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity—the names of Accomplices and Accessories, with every particular which may lead to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of Stolen Horses, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 8.

CONTINUED.

HENRY THOMAS,

Thomas Alias Dean, alias James Mitchell,
THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER.

Return of the thieves to Detroit—their alarm and escape from thence to Cincinnati—their arrest—despatch to Michigan—conduct of Dobson—conviction of Thomas—breaking jail—escape and flight—search for buried money—settlement of a tavern bill—advantages of a hay-mow—disappearance of Monroe—Robbery of the taverns—journey from Ann Harbor to Chicago—arrival at Peoria—exploit at a hotel.

After having remained three days at Ypsilanti after the steamboat robbery, Thomas and Dobson returned to Detroit. Having separated on their arrival, the former, on his way to his hotel, towards evening, was caught in the street by a tradesman with whom he had been in the habit of dealing, and who drew him aside and informed him that a trunk out of which \$3,000 had been taken, and which had been recognized as the one in his possession at the Dutch tavern, had been found rifled of its contents on the margin of the river;—that he and his companion were suspected of the robbery, and that the police had been in search of them at the Dutch tavern and at other places during the last two days. Though staggered by the news, Thomas affected to treat it with indifference, and carelessly making the remark that he should inquire into it when he went up into town, immediately sought out Dobson and communicated the threatening information. Making the best of the matter, they went boldly to the tavern, and after having remained there for several minutes without challenge or question, they paid their reckoning and sauntered on carelessly towards the city. Having got out of sight of the tavern, and perceiving after a cautious survey that no one watched their motions, the terrified rogues suddenly turned their course, struck across the fields, and started off on a sharp run in a southerly direction. Pricked on by the dangers of their situation, they accomplished some twenty-five miles that night, and having recruited themselves the next day by several hours' sleep in a tavern by the road side, they took stage for Sandusky, Ohio, and from thence in the evening, pushed on to Cincinnati. There they considered themselves secure from molestation or pursuit, and Dobson, with an imprudence that is almost inseparable from crime, openly wore

FREEMAN, THE MURDERER OF THE VAN NESS FAMILY.

the clothes which he had obtained from the trunk, and which he had resumed possession upon his recent visit to Detroit. The proceeds of the robbery being now all "smashed" or changed into other money, and fairly divided between them, the two thieves plunged into all sorts of dissipation, and each giving loose to his peculiar inclinations ran the gamut of all the low society of the place. Dobson, who was much given to drink, fell in with several "cross" acquaintances, and while with them made no hesitation of boasting of his exploits, and particularly mentioning the taking of the trunk at Detroit. One of these acquaintances was an old convict of the Tennessee penitentiary, who resided a few miles from Cincinnati, and to whom Dobson insisted upon introducing Thomas. To this man, though no bond but that of previous crime existed between them, the imprudent rascal ran through the whole history of his career, winding up with a most particular account of his connection with Thomas and the steamboat robbery. Thomas, who was naturally a man of great shrewdness and caution, disapproved of this system of idle vaporing, and alarmed at the extent of the imprudence, at length resolved to guard against the worst by burying such money as he could afford to lay aside. With this view he procured a pint flask, put \$500 in it and buried it in a place of security to stand his friend in time of need.

The apprehensions of Thomas were verified a few days after the latter circumstance by the arrest of himself and Dobson, on the information of their convict friend, who, it appears, was actuated to this betrayal of his professional brethren by the hope of reward. Having laid in jail two weeks awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Michigan, the two rogues were sent to Detroit at the expiration of that time. "I could easily have made my escape on this journey," said Thomas, "but having ascertained that they had no penitentiary in Michigan, I knew that when there I should have no difficulty in breaking jail." On the arrival of the robbers at Detroit they were confronted by the owner of the

trunk, who instantly recognized the clothes worn by Dobson as his own. The prisoners then had separate examinations. Dobson confessed all; but Thomas, notwithstanding he was informed of these admissions, firmly persisted in his own entire innocence. After these preliminary examinations were over, both of the rogues were remanded to jail, where they remained for three months previous to being called for trial. During this period Thomas ascertained that Dobson intended to turn State's evidence against him, and for the purpose of making the best of a bad matter, he requested him to make the thing as light as he possibly could against him, and above all, as he valued his life, to furnish him with a saw in case he was convicted, to assist him in breaking his way out of prison.

When the trial came on Dobson was called to the stand, and so far from admitting that he had ever been in prison before, he strenuously denied it, and stated that Thomas, Barnum, and another person had stolen the trunk from the steamboat at Detroit, and brought it to the room where he slept. That there they had divided the plunder, and that he had received part of the clothing on condition that he would say nothing about it. Upon this testimony Thomas was convicted without more ado, and the *ingenuous* and *repentant* Dobson received his liberty for the service he had done the state.

There is a double moral in this little circumstance. It is a lesson to the thief that there is no reliable friendship in a life of crime, and it is an evidence to the law of the wickedness as well as impropriety of receiving as evidence the interested assertions of a man who has violated the very fundamental basis of all moral principle in a life of crime and in the betrayal of his sworn companion.

The conviction took place four days before Christmas, but the sentence was delayed until the conclusion of the term. This gave Dobson a chance to redeem a portion of his villany by furnishing his engaged confederate with the saw which was necessary for his escape. As soon as Thomas possessed himself of this in-

strument of deliverance, he communicated his design to his fellow prisoners, who, it is hardly necessary to say, hailed the proposition with the strongest approbation. These consisted of a man named Monroe, who had been convicted of forgery, another by the name of Brown, for horse stealing; two boys for petit larceny; also a man awaiting his trial for murder, a man and his wife, and a negro in the same predicament for petty larceny. The windows of the jail were iron barred, and set so deep from the surface of the wall that it required the person using the saw, to stand in the most painful position possible, with his breast against the stones and his arms out-stretched to such a length, that the motion necessary for the work was reduced to a very limited scope. In consequence of this the work went on very slowly, and discouraged by its tardy progress as well as by its painful nature, all but the young burglar refused to lend a hand. By continual application the work made considerable progress, and it was guarded against the detection of the overseer of the prison, who made a thorough examination of all the cells before locking up every evening, by striking the bars with his key, by filling up the crevices with soap, so that no perceptible difference in the sound could be discovered. On Christmas day, in consequence of the continual absence of the keepers, the work advanced at a very rapid rate, and at 6 o'clock in the evening, an hour before the usual time of locking up, it had progressed so far, that Monroe, who was seized with a fit of impatience, dashed the whole grate out at a single blow with a heavy billet of wood which had been furnished them for fuel. Thomas claimed the privilege of going through the aperture first. The negro followed next; next came the two boys, and they were followed by Monroe. This party, with the exception of the negro who ran away like mad the instant he struck the ground, all started off together and the remaining three prisoners were left to extricate themselves in the best way they could.

After a run of four miles, Monroe and Thomas concluded that it was safer to leave the boys to take care of themselves, so giving them the slip during a temporary stay at a house by the roadside, the forger and the burglar pursued their forced march together. Having proceeded a few miles further, the fatigue of such sharp exercise to men whose muscles had been made soft by long confinement, began to tell severely upon them, and taking advantage of a stable in their route, they stole a horse a piece and galloped away at a round pace to a place about forty miles distant from the jail, where Monroe said he had a sum of money buried. They arrived at the spot just before the dawn, but after a patient search, were disappointed in not finding the remotest trace of the treasure, and were obliged to turn their horses loose, and with sinking spirits to continue their journey on foot. Pressed with hunger and pinched with cold, they made a bold push at a farm-house and secured a good warm meal from the hospitable farmer's wife whom they found in sole possession. Thus encouraged, they pushed on till night, when they took refuge in a tavern, and ordered refreshments and a room, though well aware that they were entirely destitute of means to pay the bill.

In the morning, finding nothing to steal, they endeavored to dodge the score by slipping surreptitiously away, but having excited suspicion from the first, they were detected and overhauled by the landlord during the first mile of their flight, and peremptorily ordered to settle up or to turn back. Cornered beyond escape, Thomas, whose first idea was to bind the tavern keeper hand and foot and take his horse and escape, relinquished the idea, and seeing no other way of getting out of the dilemma, pulled off his coat and left it in pledge for the account. Having taken this, the landlord turned grumblingly back, and the two fugitives were allowed to pursue their way; Thomas meanwhile suffering most severely by being in his shirt



sleeves while an inch of snow lay upon the ground, and a rasping breeze was blowing from the northeast. At noon, being unable to bear the cold any longer, the travellers made for some haystacks in a field at a little distance from the road, and boring a hole in the midst of one of the largest, buried themselves in its warm comforts and slept away most cozily until nine o'clock in the evening. Thomas, who awoke first, then proposed that Monroe should venture out to the next farm house, effect an entrance and manage to steal him a coat and whatever else might be at hand that was of value. Agreeing to this without hesitation, Monroe crept out of his snug and warm roosting place and set out upon his mission of charity.

That night, and all next day, and in the evening, till the return of the hour of Monroe's departure on the previous night marked the completion of the circle of a day, did Thomas impatiently await the arrival of the forger; when making up his mind that something must have befallen him and that he never would return, he yielded to the press of hunger, left his place of concealment and adventured out to take his chances at the world again. Wandering about without avail all night, he was once more obliged to take refuge in a haystack in the morning, and to sleep through the danger of the broad daylight again with a famished stomach. Night found him desperate, and balancing in his mind the miseries of his condition with the plenty of the prison from which he had escaped, he decided, in a spirit of wise philosophy, in favor of plenty to eat and to wear, and therefore left his roosting place with a firm determination. There were two taverns hard by his field-bed, and waiting until all the inmates of the nearest had retired to rest, he effected an entrance into the nearest by means of a lower window. A row of overcoats against the wall supplied his main want in the way of raiment, a stout pair of boots took the place of the light slippers which he had worn in prison, and a splendid broadcloth cloak finishing his acquisitions, he left tolerably well satisfied with his adventure. A tavern about five miles further on furnished him, in the same way, with a plentiful supply of under clothing, which he obtained from a trunk, and with three dollars in money, which he found in the drawer. The dawn of day found him at a third tavern five or six miles still further on, where, observing a stage hitching up horses to start on his direct line of route towards Chicago, he secured a passage and rode off well apparelled, well fed, and in the condition of a gentleman. This contrast with his condition on the two previous days in the haystack, inspired him with such gratifying reflections that he fell back incontinently and resigned himself to the refreshing slumbers of a rational philosopher. The journey to Chicago took the fugitive burglar several days, and was the more protracted in consequence of his frequent stoppages in small towns over night, to perform some trifling depredations in the way of business or professional diversion. The proceeds of one of these embraced among its other plunder a spurious ten dollar note on the U. S. Bank (probably one of those engraved by Lyman Parkes and uttered by Smith Davis), and on offering it in payment of his bill at a hotel on his arrival at Chicago, our adventurer came near being consigned to the prison of that place as a counterfeiter. A rigid search of his person and baggage by three officers of police, however, convinced them of his entire innocence, and he was honorably discharged with many apologies for the inconvenience and injurious imputations to which he had been so unjustly subjected. Thomas received these apologies with considerable dignity, and with the grace of a man whose integrity was so irreproachable, that he could well afford to endure the ordeal he had just gone through, for the sake of subscribing the obedience of a good citizen to a necessary regulation of police.

Being forced to move on, as his continuous depredations kept laying fresh pursuers on his trail, Thomas kept on towards Galena, and pushing in the same direction thence without a pause, he at length found himself in the open Indian country, and overtaken by a snow storm. Having nearly frozen to death on the prairie, he took refuge in a wigwam, and there,

after enjoying the solace of a warm fire, a sound sleep, and a substantial dish of hominy, he concluded, that as he did not dare turn back upon his course for several weeks, he would push a little further on to a village in a south-westerly direction, and obtain employment until the hue and cry behind him should blow over. He succeeded in obtaining employment in splitting rails, but had remained in the situation but a few days, when he got an inkling from a conversation that was addressed to him while he was at work that he was suspected to be the robber who had committed so many successive depredations from Ann Arbor to Chicago during the past few weeks, and that the officers were at that moment in hot pursuit of him. Throwing down his axe as soon as his informant was out of sight, Thomas at once fled without caring for the wardrobe which he left behind. Availing himself as before of chance depredations for support, he arrived in Peoria with an empty purse and a most disreputable attire. Effecting an entrance into a carpenter's shop after working hours, he slept soundly until eleven or twelve o'clock at night, and then issuing from the place of his concealment determined to make a bold push to replenish his wardrobe as well as his pocket. Walking up the main street he found the door of a public house unlocked, and took the privilege so usual with gentlemen of his class of walking in without an invitation. Finding nothing in the bar-room worthy of his attention, he softly ascended the stairs, and at the top of the flight came to a bed room the door of which proved to be unlocked. After satisfying himself from the deep and regular breathings inside that the inmate was sound asleep, he entered the room, and being attracted by the ticking of a watch beneath the pillow of the sleeper, he determined to possess himself of it. Pressing one hand heavily upon the bed under the pillow and holding the sleeper's head in its position with the other, the thief kept gradually insinuating his hand forward till it reached the watch; but not satisfied with this, he reached still further in the hope of getting a pocket book; but without success. The sleeper's clothes, which lay across the chair, were the next subject of the robber's investigations, and having extracted from them a purse and seven dollars and a key, the latter was made servicable in opening a trunk which sat underneath the bed. From this, however, the robber was content to take two shirts, and having thus accomplished his operations he took leave of the apartment and the house for the night.

The hubbub occasioned by this last exploit drove Thomas to the necessity of seeking employment again, for the purpose of staving off suspicion; so slipping away to Edwardsville, he hired himself out as a teamster to a wealthy farmer of the place, at the rate of ten dollars a month. Being now, however, incapable of any continuance in honesty, he soon planned the robbery of his employer. By this, though obliged to break open a desk in a private office, he acquired only a sum of seventeen dollars; but having succeeded in casting the blame of the depredation upon his employer's own son, he gave up his engagement, left the place, and shaped his course towards Alton, where, finding it so feasible a mode of robbery, he sought employment again. This time he obtained work in a brick yard, and as he there converted one of the workmen into a disciple and a confederate, this engagement and its circumstances is worthy of a somewhat particular attention.

(To be continued.)

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—We learn from a gentleman from St. Mary's County, that at Charlotte Hall, on Friday last, while an examination of some character was going on before a magistrate, a difficulty arose between Mr. Blackstone, State Senator from St. Mary's county, and George G. Ashcomb, Esq., during which, weapons were drawn. While the parties were in this position, a young man, a lawyer, drew a pistol, and stepping up behind Mr. Ashcomb, fired a ball into his head. He was not dead at the last accounts, but no hope was entertained that he could survive. We understand that Mr. Blackstone represented the interests of the family of the young man who fired the pistol, in the case which was going on. These are all the particulars we could learn of this sad affair.

ANOTHER SONNAMBULIST ARRESTED.—Officer Coedige arrested a fellow in Boston, on Monday, on board a vessel lying at Long Wharf, for going on board and assaulting the captain. When the officer hauled him out of the berth in the cabin, (where he had concealed himself after driving the captain ashore), he affected to wake suddenly, and told the officer seriously, that he was a near neighbor of Tirrell's in Weymouth, and had been in the sonnambulist state often, that his wife had frequently told him of his sleep walking, and that he got on board the vessel in that state. He was committed to jail.

From the Boston Daily Star. TESTIMONY OF OFFICERS WHIPPLE AND ANDREWS.

We present, below, the recital by the officers sent in pursuit of Tirrell on the day after the murder, of that conversation from which the inference of a confession by him was drawn, and which was the origin of the publication of the fact by us. From that conversation, about the accuracy of which there can be no possible doubt, the reader can form his own opinion, bearing in mind all the peculiar facts existing at the time it occurred. Our own opinion is, decidedly, that all, or nearly all, the relatives of Tirrell, in common with every person who ever heard the facts, believed in his guilt; and so strong were the facts, so intense must have been his own excited feelings, that an admission of the truth would be perfectly natural. One of his relatives, we are told, declined to receive him at his house, believing in his guilt. It also seems pretty clear, that Tirrell was in Weymouth when the officers arrived on the day he was arrested, at the time officers Whipple and Andrews reached that town, and that he was excited and aided to escape from them by his relatives there. From all this the public have a right to draw their own inferences, and they will do so.

The particular question relating to an admission of the murder, by Tirrell, was understood by both officers, though put without concert, and the replies bore to them but one impression. But the reader has now the conversation, and the affidavits, and there the matter must rest. As to the propriety of the question, we can see no doubt on that point. It was the duty of the officers to get at every possible fact in regard to the murder; and the idea of any delicacy in tracing out a murderer, is driving punctilious to an extreme, indeed. There is one other fact, bearing on this point, which we might relate; but we defer any allusion to it, lest it should affect the material of the unfortunate man, Tirrell, for a moment. We prefer to leave the whole case, as it now stands, with the simple additional remark, that in matters of this character, we pursue our own ideas of duty, and we care not one straw who is pleased or displeased, or what critics may conclude upon, one way or the other. The whole batch may say and think what they please—it won't affect our course, one feather's weight.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, whose names have been brought before the community, in publications relating to an alleged admission of Mrs. Albert J. Tirrell, that her husband had confessed to her the crime with which he was charged, and of which he had been tried, feel constrained, most unwillingly, to submit a statement of such facts as will place their connection with such publications in proper light—a course which they feel compelled to take, in the unjust imputations or suspicions may result therefrom. It is far from their desire to feed public curiosity, or to bring the lady more directly interested in the matter, into any position so unpleasant as the allegations alluded to have necessarily done; nor have they been active, or voluntary agents, in giving the circumstances of their visit to and conversation with her to the public. Personally, they regret the position in which they are placed; but the circumstances are such that justice to themselves, and perhaps duty to the public, demand of them some explanatory reply to the affidavits of Mr. Tirrell's wife, mother, and sister, which appeared in several of the city papers on Saturday last.

Our purpose is, to state as nearly as possible, the precise language that was used at the conversation alluded to, as having been held with Mrs. Tirrell by us, and certainly giving accurately the substance of that conversation; so that the public can themselves judge, how far we were correct in the inferences which both of us, without any doubt whatever, drew from it,—but before giving the facts, we beg to say, that our reason for doing this, in a public manner, is in the words of the affidavits, declaring that nothing was said by any of the ladies from which the inference of a confession by Tirrell could be drawn. We will now proceed to give that portion of the conversation from which the inference was drawn, and will leave the public to judge of its character and meaning.

On Tuesday, the 28th of October, we went to South Weymouth, in pursuit of Albert J. Tirrell. Call d at the house of his mother, Mrs. Tirrell, about twilight—probably between six and seven o'clock—went into the house, where we found three ladies. Mr. Whipple addressed them as follows:—"My name is Whipple, and this gentleman is Mr. Andrews, and we are officers from Boston. I presume that you have been apprised of what took place there yesterday." To this they assented—"Where is Albert?" We want to search your house for him." The reply was, "You can search the house and welcome, for he is not here." "Where is he?" To this the indefinite answer was given. "Where is Leonard?" "He is at the work shop." Mr. W. then said he would like to see him, and Mrs. Tirrell replied she would send for him, and did so. Mr. W. then said, "Mrs. Tirrell, I will ask you a question, and you may do as you please about answering it. What ever you may say, cannot be used as testimony against your husband.—Did your husband admit to you, of the murder in Boston?" Her reply was, "he did." "What was his appearance when he told you?"—she said "he appeared bad and looked bad—he could not describe his feelings." She seemed about to allude to her own feelings, but was too much affected, and wept. Questions were further asked, as to where Mrs. Tirrell was when Albert arrived—at what time he arrived—who paid for his conveyance—when he left—of Mr. Leonard Tirrell as to the time when he last saw Albert—and such other questions as were deemed necessary in the full discharge of our proper duty. The foregoing comprises, we believe, the precise language used, so far as we have given details, and we leave it now with the public, to be weighed and judged of by them.

We do not deem it necessary to add anything farther, except to assure our fellow citizens that we have no desire to misrepresent, in the least, any fact connected with our pursuit of the unfortunate Albert J. Tirrell, or to do anything in the matter beyond what is demanded of us as faithful officers, and good citizens. For this reason we have been contented to simply place ourselves in our true position in respect to this affair, and to give only a plain recital of the facts, without comment.

JOS. W. ANDREWS,
JONATHAN WHIPPLE

THE LOST FOUND.—The young girl, Ann Maria Bickford, of whom we spoke, a few days since as having left her friends in Reading, and come to this city, was found by Mr. Augustus, on Saturday, in a brothel in Cambridge street. Great effort was made by the inmates of the den to screen her, and the girl herself, at first, strenuously denied that she was the person. Finally, on being confronted with some of her old friends, she consented with apparent cheerfulness to return to her home.—*Boston Star.*

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Saturday, Geo. E. Lacy attempted to murder his wife, by shooting her in the neck with a pistol, at his residence in Fetersville, N. J. The wound was considered dangerous.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—A FATHER MURDERED BY HIS OWN SON.—The Huntingdon (Pa.) *Globe* says that an aged citizen, named Irwin, who resided at the Pennsylvania Furnace on the line dividing Huntingdon and Centre counties, was murdered by his own son on Friday evening last. It appears from what we could learn from our informant, that the son was very much addicted to intemperance, and while laboring under a fit of mania potent, seized and held his father with one hand, and with the other inflicted several deep and mortal wounds with an axe, upon his face. The father lived but a few hours.

TIRRELL'S CONFESSION.—The wife and mother of Tirrell deny under affidavit, that he ever made any confession of the murder of Maria A. Bickford. The following is the affidavit of his wife, which is confirmed by the mother and sister:—

"I, Orient H. Tirrell, wife of Albert J. Tirrell, on my oath, do most solemnly declare that my husband, the said Albert J. Tirrell, has never at any time or place made to me or in my hearing, or to my knowledge any the slightest confession or admission of the truth of the matters charged against him by the government in the indictments for murder and arson; that he never did tell me or in the remotest manner intimate to me that he had murdered Mrs. Bickford, or that she had come to her death by his hand, or any other thing from which I could by possibility have drawn such an inference; that the only time I ever saw Constables Whipple and Andrews, or had any conversation with them is my knowledge, was on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 28th, 1845, at the house of Mrs. Nabby Tirrell, in the presence of her and her daughter, Mrs. Hayley, and that neither on that occasion nor on any other occasion did I ever state or intimate that Albert had ever made any such admission or confession as aforesaid, or of any kind, or any other thing from which those officers could have drawn such an inference. ORIENT H. TIRRELL.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Norfolk Co. Weymouth, April 1, 1846.—Then personally appeared Orient H. Tirrell, and made oath that the foregoing declaration by her subscribed is true. Before me,
EDMUND THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

MADAME RESTELL.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Western Continent thus notices the appearance of Restell, the abortionist, in the streets of our city:

"At the same time that Madame Costello was en route for the penitentiary, I saw Madame Restell, her more guilty and notorious compeer in infamy, dashing through Broadway in a superb and costly vehicle, drawn by magnificently caparisoned horses—her elegant 'tutu out' eclipsing everything else in the street—and the crime-stained wretch herself arrayed in flaunting and expensive millinery, beyond the means of an ordinary income. The prancing horses of this trafficker in blood and crime, as her glittering equipage was ostentatiously paraded by one the wives and daughters of our citizens, bespattered humble virtue by the way-side; and her bold and brazen face, which has no memory of a blush, was contemptuously and officiously exhibited in all the confidence of law-controlling power. Why is this difference between guided crime, which daily makes its victims of our fairest and dearest, inciting them for her prey by the aid of gold-bought talent—and the poverty-stricken wretch who is pursued by the law's relentless rigor and summarily incarcerated without appeal, for purloining a loaf of bread to feed his starving wife and children? Simply because gold can buy a free path for crime through the walls of the law, which softly yield to the rich, but are adamant to the poor. So this unhuman murderer riots in luxury, while virtuous poverty starvings exists! Grade of guilt is nothing—length of purse every thing. Humiliating as is the thought, it is true as truth itself, and has been echoed and re-echoed from the press, the bar, and the pulpit. Its startling injustice has been thundered in our ears almost daily since the present Recorder's dynasty, until the inevitable result of the trial of a rich scoundrel has been as apparent to all at the commencement, as if the verdict was already written with a pen of fire on the face of the heavens. I cannot but look upon Costello's conviction as the harbinger of a better day, and heartily wish the 'upright judge' God-speed in his worthy work."

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—The of Tribune this week has the following:—"A recent distressing suicide at Harlem adds another to the victims of brutal libertinism. The sufferer was a young woman of irreproachable character, upon whom a licentious assault was made by a much respected citizen of mature years, a leading member of the Methodist Church, who has plunged an estimable wife and family into the deepest distress by his lechery. His purpose was defeated, but the young woman was so distressed by such an attack from one whom she loved and venerated, that though in her waking hours she kept a seal upon her lips, the atrocity haunted her dreams and she saved it in her sleep. A room-mate overheard her, and communicated the purport of her revelations to the clergyman on whose ministrations the family attended, who at once proceeded to call the offender to account. The conversation between the clergyman and his parishoner was overheard by the girl, who now for the first time learned that the outrage had been revealed in her slumbers. Shrinking from the painful notoriety which would necessarily follow, and abhorring every aspect of the revolting affair, she rushed wildly from the house on the instant and cut her throat! This was on Thursday last, and though she lingered until yesterday morning, the wound was fatal. The Coroner held his inquest on the body yesterday, and the result is given in another column."

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle of the 4th inst.
TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.—Wilson Clary, alias Thomas Porter, and J. W. Ricketts, alias John Jones, were, on Friday, put upon trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions, for a conspiracy to defraud the public, by procuring plates to be made for striking off bank-notes. The prisoners came to this city, and contracted for a bank note plate; were informed upon, and arrested on their way to Beaver county, where they reside.

A large number of letters which were found upon their persons and premises, were read in evidence. These letters related principally to the purchase and sale of counterfeit money, and were perfect curiosities of their kind. They showed an extensive connexion between a gang residing in Akron, Ravenna county, and other places in Eastern Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. One of the gang in Virginia, writes to a comrade, that he has on hand a quantity of "No. 5 Indiana Tobacco;" also some "No. 1, 3 and 10, Kentucky Tobacco, which he will sell at 30 per cent." He also has "oats worth 14 cents per bushel," but presumes they are not "good enough for the market." Some other commercial expressions of a similar character are made use of in the correspondence, showing that the gang, which appears to be an extensive one, has a "slang" language of its own. Both the prisoners were convicted.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.—In running through the category of depredators upon property, there can be little hesitation in pronouncing receivers of stolen goods as the most mischievous of the whole; for without the aid which they afford, thieves and robbers would be obliged to abandon their professions as too unproductive and hazardous for profit.

Nothing therefore can be more just than the old maxim "that if there were no receivers, there would be no thieves."

It is most generally the case, that thieves who commit burglaries, previous to attempting the commission of their depredations, make a negotiation with some favorite receiver; and though they may not acquaint them with all the particulars of their intended enterprise, they are sufficiently explicit to make an anticipating sale of the peculiar description of property they expect to obtain. The bargain having been struck, the thieves set out upon their expedition and the receiver prepares himself to dispose of such of the "swag" as comes to his hands. If plate is expected, the crucible is ready and the fire lighted, instantly to melt it, and arrangements are made for the immediate concealment of the other articles.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that crime depends for its existence upon this class of dangerous offenders; and in proportion as they are injurious to society and nurse infractions of the law, ought the law to be rigorous in its prosecution of their offences.

The chief difficulty at present is, that these receivers are many of them old thieves who have recommended themselves to some of the authorities by the betrayal of some of their confederates or victims, according to the stool-pigeon system; and others, through their dishonest gains have managed to acquire a political influence which intimidates the elective and political changeling of office from interfering with them. From these two causes, and in the last resort, by a liberal use of their money, do these pernicious wretches manage continually to evade punishment; while those who are merely laborers in the field of crime, are sentenced over and over again for the very offences on which the receiver is again and again released.

This evil has grown to such an extravagant extent that it has attracted the attention of the whole community, but still no remedy has been devised to correct it. If the authorities cannot eradicate this class of offenders from society, they can at least so reduce the scope of their offences as to be of substantial benefit to the community. Carried out by a faithful and well regulated body of police, the houses of these people should be watched day and night, and this course would so embarrass them and their thievish customers, that their joint business would soon fall into a glorious decline.

EQUAL RIGHTS AND EQUAL PUNISHMENTS.—A great deal of unnecessary fuss has been made about the incarceration of Madame Costello in the Penitentiary, and of the harshness of the rule which obliges her to assume the garb, and share the labor of the meanest convicts, both black and white. For our part, we cannot see any harshness in the case. The moral death in crime, like the moral death in body, reduces all offenders to a level, and it would be unjust, and harsh indeed, if the superior privileges which certain criminals have undeservedly possessed over the general herd, previous to their imprisonment, should be continued to them afterwards in derogation of the equal rights of all their misguided and unfortunate compeers. We do not see that Madame Costello has any claim whatever to sympathy for her condition, or to a distinction in the mode of her treatment. Had she not have stifled the immortal souls of the unborn, she would not be suffering her present degradation.

POLICY DEALERS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Willis J. Hocken and A. C. Moore, two policy dealers of Philadelphia, were sentenced to four months imprisonment last week. When will the Mayor of this city move in this business?

TIRRELL'S TRIAL FOR ARSON.—This man will be tried for the crime of arson, before the Supreme Judicial Court, in the month of June next. The punishment, in case of conviction, is death.

CITY POLICE ITEMS.

Arrest of young fugitives.—Three boys named John Craven, Henry Brandt and Thomas Luce, were arrested in this city on Saturday, on a charge of having stolen \$2000 in promissory notes and \$1000 in money, belonging to Mr. Edward Luce, of Newark, N. J., and then fled to this city. On arresting these young rogues, it was ascertained that they had spent \$91 of the \$1000 stolen, in articles of clothing, refreshments, visiting places of amusement, &c. The balance \$909, and the \$2000 in promissory notes were recovered. The guilty trio were taken back to answer for the offence.

Arrest of fugitives.—Bill Sanders, alias John Bradford, James Watson and John Kelling, were arrested yesterday, charged with being fugitives from Philadelphia. It appears that this Bill Sanders is the husband of Moll Sanders, who keeps a "touching crib" in Anthony street, and has only been a short time out of the Cherry Hill State prison. They are "pulled" on suspicion of committing a burglary on the hardware store belonging to Richardson & Co., Philadelphia, and bringing the property to this city. These men were "blown" by Cal. Mann, the present lover of Moll Sanders, who, feeling jealous of Sanders, let the cat out of the bag, which resulted in their arrest. The information was given to Mr. Walker, who arrested them in connexion with Capt. McGrath, of the 6th ward. On searching their persons, two knives were found, which are supposed to be a part of the stolen property. Committed to prison by Justice Osborne, to await a requisition from Pennsylvania.

Grand Larceny.—John Watson arrested yesterday, charged with feloniously taking and disposing of several pieces of gold plate and three teeth, valued in all at \$76.41, the property of Mr. Joseph P. Murphy, No. 243 Broadway. John stated to Mr. Murphy that he was sent for the gold plates by Mr. Parnely, which he afterwards found to be false, and that John had sold the gold and placed the funds to his own use. Committed.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—On Saturday, Mr. TITUS of this city, reported from the proper Committee, in the Legislature, a bill To ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. It is as follows:

An Act to Abolish Capital Punishment.
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. The punishment of death is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof, any person convicted of any crime which, by the laws of the State now in force, is punishable with death, shall be confined in the State Prison in solitude, and at hard labor, for the period of his or her natural life.

§ 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of January next.

Mr. T. announced this as a Report in part, and excused the long delay by saying that he had been so incessantly engrossed by his duties as member of the Railroad and other Committees that he had not found time to draft a Report on this subject, as he had promised to do. He further said that:

"This bill he had the honor and peculiar satisfaction of now presenting to the House, under the instructions of a majority of the Committee. The Committee was almost unanimous—four (out of five) of their number were earnest advocates of the bill. It was understood that the other member of the Committee would make a Minority Report within a few days—when, also, the majority of the Committee proposed to submit a written Report, and introduce another bill, the object of which would be to submit the question of the abolition of Capital Punishment to be voted upon by the people at the next General Election to be held in November. Mr. T. desired to state, at this time—that there had been received 112 petitions from various counties—with an aggregate of 7,505 signatures—and that there had been received but one remonstrance, containing but 120 signatures."

CRUEL COLD BLOODED MURDER.—The trial of a fiend by the name of Wait, takes place some time in April next, in the State of Mississippi, for the murder of Thomas Shannon, formerly a resident of New Albany, Indiana. The circumstances attending Mr. Shannon's murder have never been made public; but the annals of crime cannot present a more cruel fate than he suffered. His family connections—a widowed mother residing in New Albany, also brothers and sisters there, and in Jeffersonville and this city—are all highly respectable and well to live. Mr. Shannon had resided some two or three years in Mississippi, in the Yazoo country, some sixty miles east of Helena, Arkansas. He had amassed considerable property, and at the time of his murder he had converted it into money, preparatory to returning to New Albany, to comfort his mother in her declining age, and settle down in his birth-place. He had been married to a confiding and interesting lady of Mississippi only two months. On the day of his murder, a man living in the neighborhood, (who had worked for him,) requested Mr. Shannon, through a third person, to call at his house on particular business; he did so, not dreaming of the foul intent which he was so soon to encounter. He entered his friend's house unarmed; the door was closed, and three men simultaneously drew their bowie knives on him. Finding himself assailed, he clenched in with the ruffians, (he was a man of great strength) and throwing one against the other, he kept them from stabbing him vitally for three quarters of an hour; but at each turn he was cut and hacked by the weapons constantly aiming at his heart. While this desperate struggle was progressing, the alarm was given, but too late; before assistance came, one of the villains succeeded in severing his hand from the arm, at the wrist, when he could no longer resist successfully and fell fainting by exertion, pain from his numerous gashes, and loss of blood, to the floor, where each plunged his knife into his body, and all three fled. Just as he fell, Mrs. Shannon having heard the alarm at her residence—came running terrified into the room. Seeing the situation of her husband, she seated herself upon the floor, and drew his head into her lap—while from his severed arm and unnumbered wounds the crimson gore was streaming; wiping it from his mouth and eyes, he heard the dreadful particulars of his cruel fate as life ebbed away. Shannon lived some fifteen minutes—the anguish of those two hours during that time may be conjectured, but it never can be told. The intent of the murderers was money, and the deed was done in the presence of the wife and daughter of the man Wait, who are witnesses against him. The others fled. We knew Shannon personally, well, and a braver, better hearted man we never knew. His loss is deeply deplored by a young wife, a widowed mother, relatives, and numerous acquaintances. We hope the law will revenge his death by bringing condign punishment to each of his cruel murderers.—*Cin. Com., March 31.*

SCHOOLMASTER ROBBED.—As Mr. Charles B. Reed, schoolmaster of Blazing Star, New Jersey, was walking up the Bowery on Sunday night, he was met at the corner of Third street by a person, who was against him, and by a sudden motion, seized his gold watch, with which he made off. Policeman Ricketts, of the 15th, coming up, gave chase to the robber, whom he caught, and who proved to be John Simmons, who was committed to answer.

DARING THEFT.—The premises occupied by Mr. Alfred E. Brown, No. 97 Ridge street, were entered by a thief, and robbed of a silver watch and gold guard chain; also two small boxes containing articles of jewelry. The rascal was seen to come from the house; he is a young man of about 20 years of age, rather slim, long black hair, frock coat, and dark pants, and wore a cap. No arrest.

CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

MURDER TRIAL IN MADISON CO.—The trial of Milton Braman, for the murder of his wife, by poisoning, came on at the session of the Oyer and Terminer, held Morrisville last week. The trial occupied two days, thirty-five witnesses being examined for the prosecution. The jury, after being out nineteen hours, could not agree and were discharged. The prisoner is to be tried again at the September circuit.

MONSIEUR LACROIX.—The Park Place House, corner of Broadway and Park Place, was set on fire between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday night, in an entrance leading from the street to the kitchen in Park Place. The fire, when it was discovered, was very well under way. There seems to be a concerted plan for burning down our hotels. The police should keep a sharp look out.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—The patricide Dubarry, recently condemned to death at Tarbes, France, was to have been executed on the 12th February. The criminal archives state that one of his ancestors, named like him, Jean Marie Dubarry, was executed for a similar crime on the 12th February, 1764. Singular coincidence of crime, name and date.

MURDERING A DEAF AND DUMB MAN.—A young man named Johnson Spanking, who resides near Leonardtown, in St. Mary's county, Md., shot a deaf and dumb negro last week. At first, S. denied having shot the man, and took an oath to that effect. Afterwards he confessed the act, but averred that it was accidental. He has absconded, and officers are in pursuit of him.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A young man named Coats, while proceeding homewards a few nights since, was stopped near Parkersburg, Chester co. Pa., by four men who demanded his money. He had with him about \$200, which they took, and then suffered him to proceed.

SOMNAMBULISM.—A black boy in Baltimore was lately discovered secreted in a gentleman's bed. The boy pleaded somnambulism.

COUNTERFEITS.—Look out for counterfeiters on the Cumberland Bank, Rhode Island. The following is a full description of the spurious notes: "6's, letter A, Vignette, a female in the foreground, with a sheaf of wheat. A train of cars in the distance. Signed Geo. Cook, Cash; A. Rallen, Pres. Paper poor, and engraving badly executed."

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Captain Tilly and Assistant Captain Feeks of the 13th ward arrested a German named Francis Cordes, of Stony Hill, New Providence Township, New Jersey, on a warrant issued by the U. S. Marshal, charging him with making and passing counterfeit Mexican dollars. Some of the implements used in the operations of coining, &c., were found in the possession of the accused, who was delivered up to the U. S. Marshal of this district to answer for the offence.

LONDON POLICE.—The London Police numbered 4,749 persons on the 1st January last. Expenses for the year 1845, £313,620 17s 9d; about a million and a half of dollars. The expenditures for the support of the whole city government of New York, exclusive of interest and expense of managing the city debt, during the same year, amounted to one million, six hundred thousand dollars. The population of New York is about 400,000—that of London upwards of two millions.

EXECUTION OF THE SLAVE PAULINE.—The beauties of our Criminal Code were yesterday illustrated by the execution of the slave Pauline. Our reporter with his usual diligence collected all the facts attending the exhibition, but we have too much respect for the feelings and taste of our readers to enter into detail. It is enough that the legal homicide was characterized by the usual formalities. The prisoner conducted herself with the usual indifference—and the mob of thousands who assembled to witness the scene, departed from the ground with the usual moral purification consequent upon the great lesson which had been taught them. Men, women, and children—negatives, free negroes, and slaves, were there, and from the rude jokes which were interchanged, and the loud laughter and happy looks of most, we are led to doubt whether any theatre or circus could have afforded a more agreeable entertainment. Of the number of pockets picked and the quantity of whiskey consumed, we cannot at present speak, not having full information on these ordinary but important occurrences, but we presume that many circumstances tending to throw light on the matter will soon be elicited by our criminal tribunals.

Some persons pretending to more sense than their neighbors, have had the hardihood to inveigh, in no gentle terms, against what they call, this display of barbarism, and talk seriously of making an effort to persuade the Legislature to adopt measures to prevent its repetition. We cannot believe that they will succeed. One Edward Livingston, and some others, attempted the same thing some years ago, but they were most signally defeated. The amusement of an execution, and the great moral preaching of the gallows was too justly appreciated by our rulers, to give them any chance of success; and it would be too much to expect that our modern law-givers have so far degenerated from the stern virtues of their predecessors to grant what they refused.—*N. O. Delta, 29 March.*

Vice Chancellor's Court.

Before Vice Chancellor McCoun.

DECISIONS.

Adelaide F. Dreggs vs. Seth Dreggs.—On a feigned issue in an action for divorce, the jury found for defendant, and motion is made for new trial. The parties have a family, and the Court does not feel disposed to aid in the further disturbing the peace of that family under the aspects presented by this case. Motion for new trial denied.

The following petitions for divorce were granted a vinculo matrimonii (from the marriage ties):
Louisa Acker against Jacob Acker (with costs and such special provisions in respect to the property as prayed for in the bill.)

Jane Ann McDugall against Richard H. McDugall.
Margaret Aylward against Thomas Butler Aylward.
Thomas Carlow against Emily Carlow.
Margaret Howell against Horace Howell.
Margaretta Poppetz against Gottlieb Poppetz.
Harriet V. Rice against Dominick T. Rice.
Sophia Frances Raymond against Thomas Lill Raymond.

Susannah Kendall against Thomas Kendall.
Alfred Rawlings against Ruth Ann Rawlings.
James H. Brown against Eliza Brown.

Albany Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer.

Judge PARKER presiding, assisted by Judges GANSEVOORT, HILTON, MCCARTHY, NOTT, and BRAMHALL.

MONDAY.

The Court met at 10 o'clock A. M. The Grand Jury having been duly sworn, AMASA J. PARKER, Circuit Judge, delivered a very able and impressive charge to the Grand Jurors. The three individuals, viz: Gouche and the two Maloys were arraigned on the indictment found against them for murder and severally pleaded Not Guilty. On motion of ANDREW J. COLVIN, District Attorney, their trial was set down for Wednesday, of next week, the 15th of April, to which time the prisoners were remanded to the county jail.

IN PRESS

AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED

THE LIVES OF THE FELONS,
OR THE
AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The first number of the "LIVES OF THE FELONS, OR AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR," comprising the wonderful histories of James Honeyman, alias Smith, the celebrated bank robber; Bob Sutton, James Stevens, Jim Holdgate, Jack Reed, and Charles and James Webb, the notorious burglars and forgers, and Tom Conroy, George Howell, Cupid, &c. &c., the renowned pick-pockets, is now in press, and will shortly be ready for publication.

This will be a work of unusual interest, and will be the first of a series of criminal records that will form a standard work for this country, of the same character and objects, as the celebrated "NEWGATE CALENDAR," for England.

The "Lives of the Felons" have excited a deep and extensive interest among all classes of readers. They will, therefore, be revised, corrected and enlarged, and presented to the public in a handsome octavo form, of 96 pages, illustrated by numerous descriptive engravings of superior merit, which are now in preparation, in addition to those which have already illustrated the pages of our paper. The price of the work will be 25 cents, and those who wish to obtain it will do well to subscribe at our office, as the first edition will be limited.

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Court of General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, Aldermen Jackson and Henry. John McKean, Esq. District Attorney.

MONDAY, APRIL 6th.

The April term of the Court commenced this day with a Calendar of 17 cases only. The names of the persons summoned as Grand Jurors were called over, but only 11 appeared, who were discharged until to-morrow, and 24 additional ordered to be summoned. 24 Petit Jurors appeared out of the 84 summoned.

Plea of Guilty.—Thomas Maxwell, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a small Sloop, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State prison for 2 years.

Recognizances Forfeited.—John Dean, indicted for grand larceny, bailed in the sum of \$1000 by Edward Barnett and H. H. Lither; Wm. H. Jewett, petit larceny, bailed by C. W. Terhune; Henry J. Drew, for libel, bailed by John Moffat in the sum of \$500, severally not appearing, their recognizances were forfeited.

Arrest for Forgery and False Pretences.—A man named Edward T. Nichols was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, on a requisition from the Governor of this State, charged with obtaining a large amount of property in this city by false pretences, also forging a receipt for \$1000 in the name of Messrs. Baxter, Rice & Co. of this city. He was committed in default of \$4000 bail.

TUESDAY.

At the opening of the Court the following persons were sworn as Grand Jurors:

James E. Betts, Gent., 10th Avenue and 20th st.; Andrew H. Bennett, Mechanic, 201 E. Broadway; B. Howard, Butcher, 63 Eldridge st.; I. Keeler, Liquors, Centre st.; Joel Kelly, Agent, 208 West st.; Edward Louge, 101 Orange st.; H. Mott, Ship C., 38 Hammond st.; John McCabe, Merchant, 36 Forsyth; Walter Mead, Merchant, 34 Av. 21st st.; Thos. B. Millman, Novelty Works, 537 4th st.; H. Vandervort, Porter House, 314 Grand st.; Wm. Walker, Merchant, 187 Chamber; Ros Lockwood, Bookseller, 104 Blacker; Jos. Stickler, Grocer, 49 Light; John Duncan, Grocer, 407 Broadway; John McClellan, Grocer, Spring and Crosby; L. L. Ward, Coal Dealer, 497 Washington.

The Court selected Walter Mead, Esq., as Foreman of the Grand Inquest. Recorder Scott delivered a brief and sensible charge, after which the Grand Jury retired.

Trial for Assault and Battery.—Francis Bixby was placed upon trial for a violent assault and battery on Wm. S. Corwin on the 16th of November last. The jury under the charge of the court found the accused Guilty.

WEDNESDAY.

Trial for Robbery.—Two ill looking Irishmen named Miles and Patrick Stanton, were placed upon trial for the above offence, for having on the night of the 20th of February last, at a porter house in Washington street, forcibly stolen from the person of George Fenton, \$19. The jury, under the charge of the court, found the accused severally not guilty.

Trial for Forgery.—James Saxton, was next tried for a forgery in the 2nd degree in passing on the 7th of February last, a three dollar bill, purporting to be on the Cumberland Bank, to Mr. Lemuel Curtis, watchmaker, of No. 464 Grand street, in payment for putting a chrysal in his watch, and receiving from him \$2.75 in change. The prosecution failing to prove the Sclenter i. e. the guilty knowledge, the jury at once found the accused Not Guilty.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1846.

THE BOSTON MURDER.—On all sides we hear but one opinion in relation to the recent trial and acquittal of Albert J. Tirrell for the murder of Maria A. Bickford; and the newspaper press of the Union, numbering among its conductors the most intelligent citizens of the country, who from the very nature of their vocation are obliged to read and weigh with care every tittle of the evidence, denounce his undeserved release as an offence against heaven and the laws. This affords a strange and striking commentary on the decision of the Boston Jury, and they are welcome to the benefits of the contrast.

"We do not believe," says the Troy Whig, "that there is an individual cognizant of the circumstances (save the tender minded jury) who doubts that Albert J. Tirrell cut Maria A. Bickford's throat; but to the disgrace of public justice and the peril of society he has been acquitted;" and the Albany Atlas, in denouncing the legal impostors who sought to screen the guilt of the murderer under the plea of somnambulism, remarks—"This is gross and monstrous in the eye of the law and of common sense. So propitious a plea in extenuation of murder would be felt as an insult if addressed to the private judgment of any sensible man."

But the counsel cite in illustration of their position the cases of Alexander the Great who planned a battle in his sleep; of La Fontaine who wrote some of his best verses while in this uncommon state; of Condillac who made calculations, and of Franklin who was known to have arisen and finished in his sleep, a work that he had projected before going to bed! but did they or can they produce a single precedent where a somnambulist made any violent muscular action?—such for instance, as would be necessary to overpower a strong and full grown woman, to lug the bed clothes about the house, to drag the body from the bed and toss it on the floor, and then to fly with a sharp and sudden gait from the ruin and danger which he left behind! On the contrary, somnambulism is only capable of a stealthy, regular and softly graduated motion, which as soon as it is violently disturbed, gives way, and the sleeper is aroused from his nerveless nightmare, and instantly resumes possession of a rational consciousness of mind. It is evident, however, that this latter was not the kind of somnambulism that Albert J. Tirrell was afflicted with on the morning of the 25th of October, and unless his counsel get some fresh medical testimony to establish the existence of a more vigorous species of mental hallucination for the purposes of the defence for the arson; or unless they obtain the same jury that they had before, their client may yet be obliged to pay the full penalty for his dire offence. We advise the former course. Anything can be proved if you get witnesses enough, and we know of nothing that is attended with a greater effect before a jury than the scientific testimony of medical visionaries.

LOVE vs. LUNACY.—Miss Croes, of Staten Island, who is charged with lunacy for marrying a hearty and good looking Irishman, was brought down from the asylum on Wednesday last, before Recorder Scott, on an application from her husband that she be discharged from custody and returned to his arms. The Recorder, after hearing the arguments in the case, decided that he had no right to interfere with the decision of the Common Pleas, and remanded the unfortunate young lady to her confinement. This is a novel case, and peculiarly interesting, as it establishes the principle for the sex that falling in love with a healthy Irishman is a conclusive evidence of insanity.

It strikes us that the father of this young lady would do no violence to his religious professions, to overlook the husband's humble poverty, and allow his daughter to recover from her only mental affection, by following her natural and rational inclinations. The insanity, if any there be in the case, certainly appears to lie on the other side, and it looks very like the cold insanity of pride.

FREEMAN THE NEGRO MURDERER.—We give on our first page, an accurate likeness of William Freeman, the murderer of the Van Ness family, at Fleming, on Owassa lake, near Auburn, in this state, on the 20th of last month. It is difficult to attribute any sufficient motive to the monster for the commission of the deed, and in absence of all other apparent cause, we are obliged to take his own statement and attribute it to a lingering revenge for having been previously convicted of a felony, and sentenced for five years to the Auburn state prison principally on the testimony of Mr. Van Ness.

Actuated by this spirit, the wretch deliberately prepared a knife, had it ground with three edges "so that," to use his own words, "it would cut every way," and arming himself in addition with a heavy club in which he planted a stout blade, he started for the dwelling of his intended victims. Leaving the club outside, he opened the door and found Mr. Van Ness sitting by the stove. Going up towards it on pretence of warming himself, he drew the knife from underneath his coat and stabbed him a violent and fatal blow. Van Ness then ran toward the kitchen and alarmed his wife, whom the assassin also despatched as she came into the room. Running for his club, he instantly returned, when he made their child of but two years old the next object of his hellish vengeance, and after despatching it with his club, ripped it open, from the abdomen to the shoulder with the fatal knife.

Alarmed by the noise which this slaughter occasioned, two other individuals next appeared in the persons of a Mr. Van Arsdale, a hired man, and Mrs. Wykoff, the mother-in-law of Mr. Van Ness, and both of these the monster in his fury at once attacked with his knife. Striking Van Arsdale a sudden stab in the breast, the blade of the weapon snapped off from having come in violent contact with the breast bone, wounding the murderer's hand, in consequence of which he still (as will be seen by our engraving) carries it in a sling. The assassin then resorted to his club, the attacks of which, Van Arsdale succeeded in warding off with a broomstick for a long while, thus giving Mrs. Wykoff, who was severely wounded, time to escape and give the alarm, and forcing the murderer to fly and leave his last victim, but half slain, to escape the increasing dangers of delay.

Having accomplished these terrible atrocities, the murderer went to the stable and mounting one of the horses of Mr. Van Ness, rode away at top speed. The neighbors, on receiving the alarm from Mrs. Wykoff, refused to go to the house until a body of them had been collected together, as they supposed the murders must have been the work of a band. When they arrived, it was too late to intercept the villain's flight. Freeman took the road to Fulton, but exciting suspicion by an offer to sell the beast he rode, (which it was plain had been severely ridden,) he was pursued shortly after his departure from that place, and returned to Auburn in chains, to answer his offence. He confessed the deed, and gave as the moving cause, his previous unjust conviction to the State Prison. He is but twenty-three years of age, is partly of Indian origin, and is a cousin to the negro Freeman, who was executed for a murder committed in Onondaga county, some five or six years ago.

Mrs. Wykoff is the only survivor of the Van Ness family, Mr. Van Arsdale having expired of his wounds a few days after the dreadful occurrence.

He identified Freeman as the murderer previous to his death, so that the only defence left to the case, is insanity or somnambulism.

BABE.—A petition, signed with several thousand names has this week been despatched to Washington, soliciting a pardon for this unhappy man, now confined in our City prison. Babe has already been respited from death six several times by the President's predecessor; and the doubt which circumstances have thrown around his case since his trial, taken in connection with this repeated holding out of hope, does really appear to warrant at this time, a substantial interposition of Executive clemency. Babe has been in prison since 1843, and if no favorable action be taken in his case, he will be executed on the 6th of next June.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.—Under this title, Hiram P. Hastings, Esq., a member of the bar of this city, has prepared and issued an essay of thirty-five octavo pages, which reviews at considerable length, and with marked ability, the various social and political abuses, which the approaching State Convention is expected to reform. On State credit, special legislation, extension of the elective principle, reform of the judiciary, simplification of the practice of the courts, the license and inspection laws, &c., &c., the writer of this pamphlet is equally clear and forceful, and he is moreover remarkably happy in that peculiar description of reasoning which accomplishes its objects in a paragraph, or surrounds a questionable proposition with a bulwark of such rough and downright simplicity that it looks like anything but an artificial defence.

We particularly commend to general attention Mr. Hastings' argument upon the abolition of the license laws. There is no good reason why these special restrictions should be laid upon cartmen, hack-drivers, tavern-keepers, and others, while hatters, confectioners, jewellers, &c., &c., are free from such onerous restrictions. If cartmen and hack-drivers wear and tear the streets, let them be taxed, and let the vehicles of the rich also be taxed and numbered with them. If they misbehave, let them be tried and punished, but not subjected, as at present, to be forbidden to earn their bread, because the whim of a municipal potentate decides that they shall be refused a license to work. All offences grave enough for punishment are cognizable by the law, and no just government will permit a regulation to exist which places it in the power of any potentate, to sentence a hard working man to starvation, and to decree that he shall thenceforth be a vagabond on the face of the earth.

As the period for the convention which is to remedy this among other abuses is near at hand, we commend the work of Mr. Hastings to general attention. It is filled with valuable suggestions, and should be in the hand of every member of the convention. It may be had at the Globe office, 125 Fulton street, and at the book stores. Price 6 cents.

NEW IDEA IN POLICE.—The Herald of Wednesday last suggests that the art of the daguerreotype may be made very serviceable in the prevention of crime, by using it in taking the likenesses of notorious felons, for distribution among the police. The idea is a very good one, and we are the more ready to say so, as we introduced it at the commencement of the National Police Gazette, and have continued it with advantage to the criminal departments of the country and the public at large, ever since. Our likeness of Billy Fish led to the detection and arrest of that notorious pick-pocket in New Orleans, as admitted by all the journals of that city; the portraits of other notorious rascals of the same genus, which have also appeared successively in our columns, have had the effect of making the originals hide and burrow in their dens, or have driven them away, and our likeness of the negro murderer in this day's paper will, if he should break prison, inevitably secure his re-arrest.

The Herald's recommendation of the daguerreotyping plan to the police, as a regular system, is a good one, and should be seriously considered by the authorities of the state and country.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This somewhat celebrated temperance lecturer, having passed the winter in Virginia, for the purpose of recovering from the severe effects of a week's residence among the ladies in Walker street, intends shortly to return North, to attend to his regular spring business. Report says that he has been very successful lately in redeeming drunkards, and we are not inclined to dispute it. Ambrosio, the monk, was very eminent for curing souls previous to enlisting under the banners of the Evil One; Doctor Faustus was a most exemplary and excellent physician before he sold himself to the Devil, and we know of no insuperable reason why John B. Gough may not also accomplish a deal of good, so long as he eschews Chatham street soda water, and its demoralizing consequences. We have forgiven him all old scores, and sincerely hope he may persist in his present reformation.

POLLY BODINE'S TRIAL AT NEWBURGH.—The trial of this woman for the murder of Emeline Houseman and her child, is now proceeding at Newburgh. A jury was obtained at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning L. C. Clark opened the case. Mr. Whiting of this city, is to assist him for the prosecution; and Messrs. Graham and Jordan of this city, and Mr. Brown of Newburgh, are engaged for the defence. The reporters should be careful with this trial, as it is probable the prisoner will be convicted.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Committee of the Legislature, to which the numerous petitions for the abolition of capital punishment were referred, reported on Saturday last, by a majority of four to one, in favor of the prayer of the petitioners. Mr. Titus of this city introduced a bill on the part of the majority of the committee to substitute perpetual solitary imprisonment, at hard labor, for the death penalty, to take effect on the 1st January next. It is said, however, that he has consented to amend the bill to the effect that the question may be submitted to the People at the next (November) election. This is an excellent idea, as it will ensure its success, will give it its highest warrant, and will not delay its consummation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MERIT.—The most beautiful paper published in the United States is the New Orleans Commercial Times—the next is The National Police Gazette of New York. It affords us a sincere gratification to pay a just compliment to merit.

MEMORISM AND SUICIDE.—Some of our subscribers being accustomed to see in the National Police Gazette only such engravings as are of the highest order of the art, have hinted that the representation in our last, of Maria A. Bickford cutting her throat with one of Rogers' largest sized razors, and setting herself on fire while in a desperate state of mesmerism, was rather rough and confused in its delineation.

This however was entirely the fault of the great mystification of the subject, and if they had have taken into consideration the fact that mesmerism is as yet a very confused science, they would have seen at once the cause of the indistinctness of the picture. Our artist, who can't be beat much, did more than could have been expected of him in the premises, considering the state of mesmerism and the size of the razor.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We take pleasure in republishing from the Louisville "Impartial," a spirited daily paper, published by an association of practical printers, the following complimentary addenda to an article which they quote from the N. Y. Globe.

We give the two notices as an evidence of the impression which our paper enforces upon the minds of the intelligent and discriminating.

"National Police Gazette.—We are glad to learn that the enterprising proprietors of this paper are reaping the reward of their labors; for the Gazette has attained a circulation hitherto unsurpassed by any weekly print in this country. This is owing not only to the confidence reposed in its proprietors as faithful chroniclers of crime, but also to the interesting matter with which it weekly teems. We wish it unbounded success, and hope its conductors, Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, will soon be able to retire with a competency."—N. Y. Globe.

"From the efficient manner in which this paper is conducted it would be better for the country that these gentlemen should remain poor. No paper in the land is of greater utility than the 'National Police Gazette.' And were they to retire it would be difficult to find editors to fill their place."—Louisville Impartial.

Well, this is really very handsome—"all but the poor!" Ed's. N. Police Gazette.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—For several weeks previous to the execution of the slave Pauline, in New Orleans, who expiated her crime upon the gallows, on the 28th of last month, various petitions very numerous signed, were presented to the Governor of Louisiana, praying that the punishment of death should be commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. This victory in the South, over the prejudices against a slave, whose crimes merited the extreme penalty of the law, is a powerful evidence of the rapid and extensive spread of popular opposition to the death penalty. The time is fast approaching when the government will have to yield.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

We make the following extract from the letter of a distinguished police officer now at Baltimore, on business for this office.

BALTIMORE, April 8th, 1846.

English Pickpockets in Baltimore—Ludicrous scamper of the city-fakers on the appearance of the officers, and ducking of the "Stutters"—Wilson the Highway Robber, &c. &c.

"On my arrival at the depot in Baltimore, I saw the following noted English pickpockets, viz:—The Old Duke alias Jack Whitehouse, George Slappy alias Charley Harper, alias Stuttering Charley; a young kid named Joseph Atkinson, recently from the Massachusetts State Prison, and a number of others of the same gender and degree. There are three or four others at Cumberland, who pass and re-pass between that place and Baltimore daily, watching opportunities for plundering passengers, though as yet they have not effected any thing of consequence.

It is laughable to see this horde of thieves at the depot in Baltimore. They all being so well known that there is hardly a porter or hackman but who is perfectly familiar with their character and occupations. Police officer Simeon Hays, when there, always gives public notice by crying out—"Look out for your pocket books!" whenever he sees any of the rascals about; and it is then a treat to see them dodge and scamper.

"On Monday evening we went down together and found the whole gang busy at the depot, as usual; but as soon as Hays gave the signal, they darted like so many frightened rats, and Stuttering Charley, in the extremity of his fear, in trying to jump into a small boat in the slip, jumped overboard and got a sound ducking, and only extricated himself from his ludicrous situation by clambering over a number of small craft to the other side of the dock.

"Baltimore is completely overrun with English pickpockets, watch stuffers and panel thieves. Simeon Hays has arrested Lewis, for forgery and he is committed on the charge. He is the same person that was recently taken on to New York, for being concerned in the Maiden Lane Robbery, where the boy was tied down by the burglars to accomplish their purposes. The wonder here is very great, how he could have escaped the charge in New York, as he confessed the crime to an officer in Baltimore, as well as to the officer who took him on to New York."

Respectfully, &c., —"

* The wonder of our Baltimore friend would perhaps cease, if they knew that Wilson, though accustomed to elegant attire, and though dressed finely at the time of the robbery, was brought out before the boy for identification, dressed in a rough and shabby sailor's suit, with his whiskers shaved off, and otherwise purposely disguised. This was effected by the manoeuvring of some of his police friends.—EDS. NAT. POLICE GAZETTE.

ANOTHER RESULT OF OUR LIKENESSES OF THE THIEVES.—*Jack Roach*, in connection with three other pickpockets, named Bill Henry, Jim Crawford and Jack Linsey, were arrested in New Orleans, on the 29th March, as suspicious characters, and sent to the workhouse for thirty days. Jack was doubtless made known to the N. O. Police by our likeness of him in a previous number, and which has led to his arrest, as in the case of Billy Fish.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—We will make some revelations next week, concerning the various movements of certain officers in relation to the robbers of Livingston & Wells' express. The developments promise to be rich from the inkling we have obtained of them, and are only withheld that we may be enabled to consummate the object of our investigations.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit 100's on the Suffolk Bank, Boston, have made their appearance on Rock River, Illinois.

LIKENESS OF FREEMAN.—Our likeness of the negro Freeman, now in prison at Auburn for the horrible murder of the Van Ness family, was taken by a superior artist, and will be found remarkably faithful, as well in the peculiar expression of the monster's countenance, as in accuracy of delineation.

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.—We give the following account at length, from the Boston Star, of Wednesday last, in vindication of the statements of officers Whipple and Andrews, in relation to Tirrell's confession to his wife and others, of his murder of Maria A. Bickford. These controversies will, doubtless, if they have no other effect, accomplish that attention to the merits of the case that will demand the trial of the murderer for arson, and thus perhaps secure justice in the end.

From the Boston Star of April 8th.

THE TIRRELL CONFESSION AGAIN.

Assault upon private character.—Outrage.

"Our readers are informed, either by the item in our Second Edition of yesterday, or by seeing the other city papers, the Mail, the Eagle, and the Times, contained articles of a precisely similar character, relating to the statement of the conversation between officer Whipple and Mrs. Tirrell, and conveying, designedly, the impression that the officers—Andrews and Whipple—had been guilty of making two statements, opposite in their character, and of course guilty of deliberate falsehood. We shall show the public that this was a concocted scheme of deception and slander, that should mark every one engaged in it, knowingly, with that disgrace which they have attempted to throw upon two citizens whose whole offence lies in telling a most important truth. It was by our act that these gentlemen were brought before the public in connection with this affair, and it is our duty, as it is our hearty will, to see that they are vindicated from any deliberate misrepresentation or injustice, on account of the matter.

"In the whole course of our editorial career, we have never seen any thing that appeared to us meaner, more disgraceful, or more bold, than this attempt to destroy the credit of the two gentlemen, whose testimony is in issue. It is as much a falsehood, as though directly told; for words are so garbled as seemingly to lie, when they are correct and proper, if left in the connection from which they were torn. We are glad, however, that this has been done, if such a spark exists, because the material to expose and prove its character is perfectly plain and conclusive, and at hand. So manifest is it, indeed, as the reader will see, that we can hardly suppose it probable that the editors publishing those articles yesterday, can have seen and known what officers Andrews and Whipple did sign, freely, for Mr. Merrill, junior counsel for Tirrell, at his request and upon invitation to his office, for that purpose. The saddle should be put upon the right horse—and that we presume to be, Mr. Merrill.

"Let the reader remember, that the two officers simply gave an account of their doings, as officers, when sent upon duty; and that for this proper act, an effort is made to injure the standing and characters of two citizens, who have only done their duty, as they should have done it. Let the reader understand, that the statement of Mr. Andrews was given to Mr. Merrill, with the voluntary promise, that it should not be published without his consent—as he proposed to make a publication himself—and that Mr. Merrill, in violation of his word, did publish, not the whole, but a garbled portion that falsified, by disconnection, the meaning of the whole statement, and then some idea can be had of the kind of treatment which these two citizens have received. Mr. Andrews seems to have had some idea of the trick that might be attempted, and endeavored to guard against it—how effectually, the result shows.

"Let us say a single word, as to the propriety of publishing a confession, by Tirrell at any time—whether before or after his trial. Pray, what was the cause of all the excitement, expense, labor, and trouble of investigation of his case, if the public did not seek to know the fact of his guilt or innocence? And after the verdict left the public mind still in doubt, if the fact could be settled by the knowledge of a confession by him, was it not precisely that information most desired, and entitled to be known? If it had been known before the trial, would not the papers have eagerly published it, as they did the other facts implicating Tirrell with the murder? And where is the reason, or justice, of hiding such a fact, after his acquittal, and when it could not be used upon his trial at all? However others may think, it is precisely in accordance with our sense of right and duty, to make known all such facts, as belonging to the public right, without caring for any forms whatever—although, in this case, no form, even, was violated. So much for the question of telling, or hushing up, the confession of a murderer.

"We now take up these assaults upon the testimony of two officers. We are truly pleased to see the new-born zeal of our neighbors, and their sudden horror of humbugs—albeit their very wallings are made to breathe an arrant humbug into life. It is gratifying to see them make such rapid strides in morals, and their eagerness to sustain innocence against guilt, notwithstanding they speak for a man whose palms are stained with human gore, and strike at the good name of honest men, to screen the deeds of a daring felon.

"We compliment them, and the public will, also, for

their chivalric service in this particular case. Nevertheless, we must be allowed to call back the reader for a moment to a question that will hardly do much to aid the generous efforts of our very liberal and kind hearted neighbors. Did officers Andrews and Whipple "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in the account they gave of their conversation with Mrs. Tirrell? That is what the public wish to know, and nothing more.

"The officers told exactly the truth. To throw doubt upon this fact, Mr. Merrill furnishes for publication the following fragment of the statement held by him, signed by officer Andrews.

"I further say, that the wife of Albert J. Tirrell never said to me that Albert had confessed or admitted that he had murdered Mrs. Bickford, or killed her."

"Using this paragraph, although the portions of the statement around it, fully explain its meaning, the effort is made to impress the reader with the belief that officer Andrews never received from Mrs. Tirrell the impression, that her husband had confessed the murder. Now the truth is, and Mr. Merrill at least knew the fact, the sentence above relates solely to the language of Mrs. Tirrell, and was put in the statement after a question by him. It means simply, that Mrs. Tirrell did not use the words "murdered Mrs. Bickford, or killed her"—and she did not. But what she did say is given in the statement (which follows) and that was understood to refer to the murder of Mrs. Bickford, just as much as though her name had been used. For that reason we (not the officers) used the words "murdered Maria A. Bickford," in our first account. The officers have always said, that Mrs. Bickford's name was not used in the conversation, although to her the question referred, and the answers computed with that meaning.

"It will be seen, therefore, at once, that what the two officers say about "murdered Mrs. Bickford," &c., taken in connection with their recital of the conversation which accompanies it, means simply that those words were not used, and nothing more, nor less. Of the justice of thus distorting their words, and the character of the attempt by deception to implicate those officers in the charge of falsehood, we leave the public to judge. That they may know precisely how far what we have said here is correct, we give both of the statements, held by Mr. Merrill, and voluntarily given him by them. It is necessary to say, that officer Andrews' recollection of the order in which the questions were put, is more precise than Mr. Whipple's. He was mostly a listener, and Mr. Whipple had less reason to be distinctly impressed with what was said, than Mr. A. About the point at issue, however, both of them agree, entirely. They state what did pass at the conversation, and they, of course, are equally clear, as they have said, that no other language than that given, was used.

Statement of Officer Joseph W. Andrews, to Mr. Merrill, Junior Counsel for Albert J. Tirrell, in Mr. Merrill's hand-writing.

On the twenty-eighth of October last I went with Mr. Officer Whipple to Weymouth—called at the house of the mother of A. J. Tirrell; we saw the old lady, the mother of Albert, and Albert's wife, and his sister—we went in, and Mr. Whipple said, my name is Whipple, and this is Mr. Andrews—we have come to search your house for Mr. Albert Tirrell—they said we might search the house in welcome, but he is not here—then he asked when Albert left—they did not seem to answer definitely, but so as to satisfy us that he was not there—then Mr. Whipple asked where Leonard was—their reply was that he was at the workshop—Mr. Whipple then said he would like to see him, and the sister replied, that she would send for him—I don't know whether she sent or went herself, but he came in five minutes or so—before he came in, Mr. Whipple asked Albert's wife a question, saying, I want to ask you a question; you can do as you please about answering it, as what you say will be no testimony against your husband, or Albert (I don't recollect which term he used)—he then said "Did your husband admit to you of the murder in Boston (to the best of my recollection these were the terms used)—(what he admitted of the murder was not mentioned)—she replied he did! Then Mr. Whipple asked her what his appearance was, or how did he appear? She said he appeared bad, and looked bad—she could not describe his feelings—she spoke (I believe) of her own feelings, but what I did not understand—and wept. She did not say that Albert had admitted that he had killed or murdered Mrs. Bickford. I am positive this is the substance of all that took place on this occasion before Leonard came in.

"After Leonard came in Mr. Whipple introduced me to him. Mr. Whipple then asked Leonard where his brother was? and he said he did not know—Mr. Whipple asked if he had seen him since he had returned there? he said he had not! I then said, Mr. Tirrell do you say you have not seen your brother since he returned? He replied, gentlemen, I have not seen my brother since I saw him in Boston on Saturday last. He said he then saw him, and Albert asked some favor (I don't recollect what) but think

there was something about money said. There might have been some other conversation, but I don't recollect what, if any.

Statement of Officer Whipple, to Mr. Merrill, in Mr. Merrill's hand-writing.

"I went to Weymouth with officer Joseph W. Andrews, on Tuesday, the 28th of October last, and first went to the house of Mrs. Abby Tirrell, mother of A. J. Tirrell—found three women in the room—I addressed myself to the old lady, told her my name was Whipple, and this gentleman in company with me is Mr. Andrews; we are officers from Boston, and I suppose you have been apprised of the unfortunate event that has happened there—then I told her we wished to see Albert. His wife said he is not here. I asked her if she could tell me where he was? She told me she could not, he had gone away, she did not know where. I asked her when he went? She said he went this afternoon. I asked her if she saw him when he came out from Boston yesterday? She said she did. She was at her father's house when he came. Mr. Andrews asked her who the young lady was who gave the money to pay the driver? She said she was. I asked her if she saw the officers that were out yesterday? She said she did. I asked her where he was at that time? She said he had gone away and returned immediately, that he must have been in sight when they went away. Then I asked her when he came up here? (meaning to his mother's.) She said last night. Then I asked her if he admitted to her, or said anything to her, in relation to what had taken place in Boston, or in relation to the murder (but I am not certain that the word murder was used)? She said he had. Then I asked her what was his appearance? She said very bad indeed, she could not express it. This is the substance of what passed; there can be but little variation from this, if any. I further say, that the wife of A. J. Tirrell never said to me, that Albert had confessed or admitted that he had murdered Mrs. Bickford—or killed her.

"When I asked Mrs. Tirrell whether Albert had said anything to her about what had taken place in Boston, I told her she might do as she pleased about answering it; it could not be used as evidence against her husband."

(Signed by) MRS. JONAS WHIPPLE.

Boston April 2d, 1846.

A true copy.

Note on the Back.

"MRS. WHIPPLE.—Dear Mr.—If any thing more should appear in the papers from you, and Mr. Andrews, shall be obliged to make the contents of this known in full, and have them published. A. M."

UNSETTLED PROBLEMS.—The cause of the milk of the cocoa-nut, and the difference between the pecuniary returns to the treasury of the Tombs, and the Essex market station, still remain equally unsolved. Nothing but the application of some new principles of philosophical and scientific investigation will ever dispel the mystery which surrounds these curious subjects.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. RITCHIE.—Thomas Ritchie, jr., was acquitted on the evening of the 4th instant, of the charge made against him for killing Mr. Pleasant, in a duel. Mr. Ritchie had voluntarily surrendered himself for trial.

REUBEN ROWLEY OF WRENTHAM.—We find the following in the N. O. Delta of the 28th, and as we overlooked the original notices, we consider it worthy of insertion at the present date.

[G] Reuben Rowley again escaped from the State Lunatic Hospital in this town, on Sabbath evening.—*Worcester Transcript*. [If he were in the State Prison he would be more secure.—*Boston Post*.]

ATTEMPTED RAPE AND MURDER.—The southern suburb of the city of Philadelphia has witnessed another scene similar to those enacted some years since, and which rendered it dangerous for a male and female to stray away from the crowded parts of the streets. A man, named Janvier, was walking on Sunday evening, a short distance below the railroad in Southwark, in company with a female, whom he was assaulted by two ruffians, and the female taken from him. She, however, managed to escape without violation, in consequence of the struggles and outcries of Janvier, and also of her quickness in gaining the line of houses. He got off without being seriously injured. It was a transaction similar to this, and occurring over Schuylkill, that produced the death of a young man, last summer, by the hand of young Snyder, and for which the latter is to be tried in the course of this month. Snyder was in company with a young girl, on the west side of the river, when the deceased and some companions followed him, as he thought, with violent intent—a collision took place, the girl fled, and Snyder seizing a stick of wood, felled his opponent to the earth, inflicting a wound of which he died in a very short time. Whether Snyder was mistaken in the intent of those who followed him remains to be seen; certain it is, that the happening of such outrages as that which he anticipated, was well calculated to make him fear a similar danger. The outrage of Sunday is yet involved in mystery, so far as the perpetrators are concerned.

STEALING A CLERGYMAN'S COAT.—Robert Cooper was arrested on a charge of stealing the coat of the Rev. Mr. Rutherford, while he was preaching at the Mission church, in Orange, above Hester street, on Sunday last.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Of beautiful make, in good order, with fixtures complete—If applied for immediately at 202 Canal street cor. of Hudson, where the Tables can be seen. One will be sold if both are not wanted. Ap. 11. 11.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The great remedy for Consumption.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort, in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up nostrums, of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paregoric of the shops, and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

BEWARE OF SUCH IMPOSTORS.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article, as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular physician, and arose from many years close attention to the Practice of the Profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unswerving success of Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry, for the cure of

CONSUMPTION:

Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Tickling in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Weakness of Voice, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Side or Breast, Broken Constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most sceptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above by a little inquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of High and Race streets, Philadelphia. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and would not, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to Philadelphia and strangers to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style, in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label, with the proprietor's signature attached. Be the public are requested to remember that it is Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession, and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and purchase no other.

Agents in New York.—Charles R. King Drugist, 192 Broadway, corner of John street; Sands 189 Bowery; Warner, 205 Blocker street; Dodd, 771 Broadway; Lewis, 607 Greenwich street; Hart, 348 Grand street; Everett, 26 Hudson street; or Bailey, corner of Fulton and Sands street, Brooklyn.

JOHN BURDELL, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED from the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, (formerly corner of Chambers street and Broadway,) to No. 2 Union Place and Square, South East side of the Park and corner 14th street.

For the last two or three years, many of his friends have been misled, and he has had to bear the responsibility of operations not done by himself, which he will endeavor to correct hereafter. m28

**LINDLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS.**

Proof against Bed Bugs!

At Gardner's Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse, No. 69 Gold street, one door from Beckman street, New York.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to the above invaluable article of furniture. The great improvements in the strength and durability of the frame is such as to place them far in advance of every thing of the kind now in use.

This improvement received the highest premiums awarded at the late Fairs of the American Institute in October, 1843, and 1844.

They combine great strength and durability, stand firm, are put up and taken down in one minute, and the joints, being so perfectly tight and secure, afford no resting place for any of the nocturnal family.

The undersigned will also keep on hand other Bedsteads. Branch's Patent Iron Dovetail he would recommend as a good article; also the well-known Windlass Bedstead, with sack bottom.

Also, Moody & Eastman's Elevating SPRING Bed, a most delightful article for the comfort and repose of any, either in sickness or health.

The Bedsteads of the undersigned are manufactured of the best materials, of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, &c., and of every variety of pattern, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

Mattresses, Pillows, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, made to order, and warranted to be filled with such hair, feathers, &c., as represented.

Orders from the South, Hotel keepers and families, respectfully solicited. Having a large manufactory, orders for any number can be filled at the shortest notice. WM. C. GARDNER, Agent. m28

\$30 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN ON SUNDAY night, the 8th inst., in or near the Baptist Church in Summit street near Carlisle, a purple pocket book containing \$106 in bank bills, a note for \$50, drawn by Eaver & Brother, in favor of John May; a bill for \$30, drawn by S. Shaffer, in favor of John May; two 10's Greenwich Bank, six 5's Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, one 20 Oliver Lee Bank, the balance in fives on the Honorable Bank, except two ones. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at this office or at 43 Orchard street, or at 263 Grand street, New York. m14

PEDDLERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS can be supplied with Seidlitz and Soda Powders—Inks, blue and black—Hair Oil, Bear's and Macassar—Essences, Perfumery, India Inks, &c., at No. 29 Center street, (next door to "National Police Gazette Office") of a superior kind, and at liberal prices. m21

GEORGE F. NESBITT,**STATIONER,**

Cor. of Wall and Water-sts.

NEW-YORK.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
FOOLSCAP PAPER, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per ream.
LETTER PAPER, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per ream.
FACET PAPER, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per ream.
FRENCH LETTER PAPER, \$2.00 to \$5.00.
IMITATION FRENCH LETTER PAPER.
OTHER PAPERS of every description.
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PREMIUM BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH BOOTS FOR \$3.50.
City made, and for style and durability, they are equal to those sold in other stores for \$5. Fine French Premium Imperial Dress Boots for \$4.50, equal to those now in other stores for \$6 or \$7, at Young & Jones' French Boot and Shoe Manufactory, one of the most fashionable establishments in this city. Our Boots having been judged in the late Fair at Niblo's, are said to be the best Boots for the price ever sold in this country. Also, a superior new style French Dancing Gaiters and Overshoes, constantly on hand. m23

4 Ann-street, near Broadway, N. Y.

RED OR GREY HAIR.

IT IS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECEPTION to give a beautiful color to the hair, if Nature has not done so—or hide premature grey curls and locks. Some prefer a jet black, others a glossy auburn. In either case the "Italian Hair Dye" will accomplish this without even coloring the skin. It is used by hundreds of our fashionables with approbation. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner Chamber st. Sold also at 79 Fulton street, and 27 East Broadway. Price 50 cents. Feb 14

FITS! FITS!!

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT—An infallible remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, &c.—This medicine which is purely vegetable, is the only remedy that has ever been discovered which will positively cure this hitherto invulnerable disease. It is well known, from time immemorial, physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives upon the altar of insanity. This is no fiction, as the paternal feelings of innumerable hearts will bear testimony—And with all deference to the opinions of physicians, the learned and great we say positively, Epilepsy can be cured.—We care not of how long standing, or what are the effects produced by it, it can be cured. The Vegetable Extract is all powerful in curing this dread scourge of the human family—hundreds have been cured, and the certificates of many may be seen at the principal office, 184 Grand street, New York, where the afflicted are invited to call and have their cases examined, and advice given free of charge. Let those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, or who think their case is hopeless, let such call upon the following persons, who have either been cured or are now using the medicine.

Mrs. Jane Bennett, whose son was afflicted for eight or nine years with Epileptic Fits, was cured by using the Vegetable Extract—call and see her at 171 Grand st. Mr. Jacob Petty, who was afflicted for four years with Epileptic Fits, was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 174 Delancy street. Mrs. Eleanor W. Kief was afflicted for twenty years with Epileptic Fits, and was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see her at Yorkville. Mr. Wm. H. Parrells, who has been afflicted for twenty-three years with Epileptic Fits, is now using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 119 Broome street. And numerous others may be called on if desired.

P. S. The Extract together with the necessary Medicine, with full directions, are carefully packed in boxes for transportation. Prices \$9, \$17 and \$21.

Single bottle with necessary medicines, \$2.
Ivan's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, for removing all morbid and corrupt humors, and purifying the blood. Price 25 cents per box.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors.

Principal Office 184 Grand st., N. York. m28

FINE WATCHES,**SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.**

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as well as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices,—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article, will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,

75 Chatham-street.

INDEPENDENT POLICE OFFICE,

No. 48 Centre-street, New York.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform the citizens of New York that they have established an office at the above-mentioned place, for the purpose of transacting both Criminal and Civil business. They will devote their undivided attention to the recovery of all kinds of property which has been obtained by False Pretence, Forgery, Burglary, or by any other dishonest means, and are always ready, at a moment's warning, to travel to any part of the United States. They are grateful for the patronage already received, and from their long experience in Police business, feel assured that they will continue to do as they already have done—giving full satisfaction to Banking Institutions, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and Citizens generally.

They will receive communications from any part of the United States or Europe, and will promptly attend to the same in strict confidence and with dispatch.

GEORGE RELYEA,
WM. B. BARBER,
RANSOM BEMAN,
JOHN LALOR.

THE LANCET, FOR 1846.

The American Publishers of the LANCET are enabled to announce to their numerous Subscribers and the Public a more definite Prospectus of the Contents of the forthcoming Volumes than has been hitherto given. The February and March Numbers will contain the

REMAINING LECTURES OF MR. LISTON'S COURSE**ON OPERATIVE SURGERY,****AND DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS REQUIRING OPERATIONS.**

THE SUBJECTS TREATED ARE—

Lithotomy in the Male. Diseases of the Female Genital and Urinary Organs. Ligature of Iliac, Femoral Arteries, Saphena Vein. Bursal Tumours. Amputation of the Toes, Foot, Leg, Thigh. Concluding Remarks.

This valuable course will be immediately followed by another, delivered by the same distinguished Surgeon, on

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

In our March Number

WILL BE COMMENCED A SERIES OF FIVE LECTURES,**ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS,**

ON

FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS,

BY DR. GEORGE O. JARVIS,

SURGEON TO THE FREE-STONE QUARRY, PORTLAND, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES.

In which Lectures will be explained, new modes of treating these injuries, founded on Anatomy, Physiology, and the Laws of Mechanics.

The course was delivered at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross, London, in November last.

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A COURSE OF LECTURES,

BY ONE OF THE FIRST PHILOSOPHERS OF EUROPE,

ON PHYSICS,**OR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,**

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And a great variety of other original matter, of much scientific professional interest.

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The above work has already run through several editions, both here and in London. Unlike many books on this department of domestic economy, it will be found practical in every one of its pages. Every receipt herein given has been tested with the most minute exactness, and there are hints, observations and advice on household economy, that none can take up without interest and profit.

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The time is gone by wherein punctilious or maxims sentiment would dictate it to be little less than criminal to examine our own natures and physiological condition. In the department of which the above work treats will be found matter, not only of great value to the practitioner, but of still greater to the enquiring private citizen. The language is plain and cleared of technical obscurity, and we have already testimony from various quarters, that there is advice and direction contained in it that has proved of the utmost service to the non-medical reader. It is the best, as it is the plainest treatise on sexual diseases that has ever been published.

A BOOK KNOWN, BUT KNOWN TO FAME.**OLD SAINT PAUL'S,**

A TALE OF

THE FIRE AND THE PLAGUE.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.—With numerous Illustrations.

Price 50 Cents.

This graphic and forcibly written book, confessedly the happiest from the above gifted author's pen, is now presented for the first time, without interpolation or abridgment. Hitherto, the work has been done much injustice; in the present edition the public will find a fac simile of the London copy, including the whole of the descriptive engravings, which add so much to its beauty and illustrate so well its many scenes. Those who choose can now secure a perfect copy, but the edition cannot last long.

JACK MALCOLM'S LOG,**OR SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.**

Price, 25 Cents.

This romantic and exciting Story is adapted from the celebrated historical fiction, "Vie et Aventures de Jean Davys" by Alexander Dumas, Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, Cruel Ali Pacha of Janina, and other well known characters figure prominently. Indeed it is one of the best novels in existence.

BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.,

222 Broadway, cor. Ann street.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

THE subscribers having fitted up a splendid new Room for the accommodation of their customers, and having also made arrangements with one of the most celebrated Houses in Paris, they will be receiving by every Packet some of the choicest designs, and will therefore be enabled to supply their customers with Shades of every pattern, kind or size.

Amongst which may be found some rich Views on the Rhine, in Switzerland,—correct copies of some of the most celebrated Ancient and Modern Cathedrals in Europe, besides a variety of beautiful Scripture Pictures, Abbeys and Gothics, of every kind,—Landscapes in any quantity, from the light and airy Moravian floating luxuriously along the quiet ripples of a romantic lake to the sombre, yet fantastic Lombardian, reposing among the ruins of gray stone and fallen tower.

All our Shades are painted with the best of oil colors, and we warrant them to wash and not to curl or crack. Every Shade bought of us, and not answering the recommendation, will be cheerfully exchanged.

We have taken great pains in selecting New Designs, for the express purpose of accommodating our retail customers, and they will not only have a choice stock to select from but save at least 50 per cent. Our facility for executing orders are not to be surpassed. Persons by choosing their own views can have them copied correctly.

SIGNS, BANNERS AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS, done in a manner not to be surpassed. Trimmings of all kinds. Shades exhibited with the greatest pleasure.

Show Room 60 feet deep by 25 wide, ample space to accommodate at least 50 customers at one time. Store open at sunrise and closed at sunset.

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JNO. F. THOMAS, OORK LEG MAKER

No. 473 Water street, corner of PIKE

street, New York, continues to Manufacture

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

On a plan the most correct and least complicated,

having, through necessity, invented,

made and worn an Artificial Leg for 35 years,

and been a manufacturer for thirty years, feels

confident of giving satisfaction to all who call

on him for LEGS, HANDS, ARMS, or the

COMMON WOODEN LEG.

The Artificial Limb possesses the following

properties, viz:

1. A shape exactly like the remaining limb.

2. A capacity to be dressed exactly like it.

3. A mode of adaptation to the stump, easy, safe and

accommodating, having no bearing on the end.

feb 13 1 y

MOST EFFECTIVE GENERAL REMEDY.

AMONG the various popular Medicines of the day, for restoring, standard and substantial virtues, none stands higher than Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, a peculiar felicitous combination of these excellent remedies which its title implies. There is no better medicine for Impurities of the Blood, Nervous Irritation, Impaired Digestion, Chronic Headache, Bilious Complaints, Flatulencies, Rheumatism, Eruptions, Scrofula, Canker, etc. etc., can be either desired or found. It operates with great certainty and facility in the cure of these complaints, and a general restorative of the system to health. Invalids, Physicians and others having occasion for a tonic or aperient, in every case where either Sarsaparilla or Wild Cherry are desired, can do no better than give this standard preparation a trial, and the proprietor fully believes that it cannot possibly fail of giving satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WYATT & KETCHAM,

121 Fulton street, N. Y.

RESUSCITATOR OF LIFE!—RING'S ELIXIR

OF LIFE has rescued hundreds from the brink of the grave, who despaired of life. One will say I want a bottle of your Elixir of Life, though I've no hope of recovery from the weak state I am in now, from laboring under a lingering consumption for nearly five years. Others will say, I've been reduced to a perfect skeleton from the rheumatism which I've endured for many long years. Miraculous to say, these very individuals have come in person and sounded the praises of Ring's genuine Elixir of Life, (the only known human resuscitator,) with a healthy glow of the countenance and a robust state of health. All who are languid from consumption, rheumatism, dyspepsia, fits, St. Vitus's dance, erysipelas, or any disease that has enervated or prostrated the constitution, are earnestly invited to try this wonderful medicine. Prepared and sold at 195 BROADWAY, corner of John street.

feb 7 3m

WANTED.—A few active young men to go South and West. Also, some for the New England States, to act as agents for the sale of new and popular works. \$300 per annum profit over and above their expenses will be insured them, with an opportunity of clearing \$1000 per year or more, if they are active. Some men now in our employ will no doubt make over \$1000 per year clear of all expenses, and there are chances for others to do the same. Each man will have his district; and it will be necessary for them to have at least from \$25 to \$50, to obtain a good fitting out; no one need apply unless he has that amount, for it is our object to get them started in such a manner as will be of benefit to them. Apply to

S. FRENCH, Publishing Hall,

230 Broadway, up stairs, (sign of the Flag.)

All Letters, post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

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TOOTHACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE

BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.



This is an excellent article and will cure the most violent TOOTHACHE, or pain in the gums in ONE MINUTE. THE CLOVE ANODYNE is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will PERMANENTLY cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

Price 25 cents. For sale by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; 79 Fulton st. and 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally throughout the Union.

feb 14

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these non-pareil Safes had acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

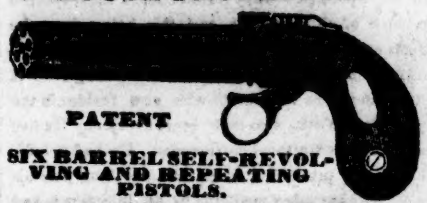
The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER street, corner of Deyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

220 6m

HOUSE PROTECTOR.



Guns, Pistols, Rifles,

GUN MATERIALS—Sporting articles of every description. For sale on the most accommodating terms by

A. W. SPIES & Co., 91 Maiden Lane,

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Importer of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.



In cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dislocations, Fractured bones, bruises Cuts, Contusions, attended with pain and inflammation, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, and Wounds of all kinds, it affords an immediate and permanent relief. It is perhaps the only article that can be depended upon in the cure of those PAINS in the BACK and SIDE generally produced by taking colds after violent exertion and overheating.

For Glandular Tumors, Lumbago, Erysipelas, Tetters, or Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all kinds of Eruptions of the skin, Old Sores and Ulcers, Fever Sores, Weakness and Complaints of the Urinary Organs, Fluor Albua, it is a most excellent remedy.—For Fever and Ague, Ague in the Breast and Face, Cramp in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Headache and Toothache, it acts like a charm. But above all, in the cure of Tendinous and Capsular injuries, Sprains and Wounds of every description, it shows in a most astonishing manner its magical powers.

This is to certify that several of my friends have used Bartine's Embrocation for rheumatic affections, sprains, &c., and they have experienced great benefits therefrom, and some of them a final cure. I can earnestly recommend it, having witnessed its effects, and have no doubt if the directions are followed as expressed upon each vial, but that it will give it general satisfaction to all who use it. It is a medicine that no family should be without, as a remedy for the many evils that flesh is heir to. J. SHERMAN BROWNELL,

Register City and County of New-York.

New York, Jan. 25th, 1845.

This invaluable medicine will be found at all the

principal DRUG STORES and HOTELS in the

country. feb 14

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In dimness of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions, or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers street, (Granite Building,) and 79 Fulton street; 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

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\$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY THE sub-

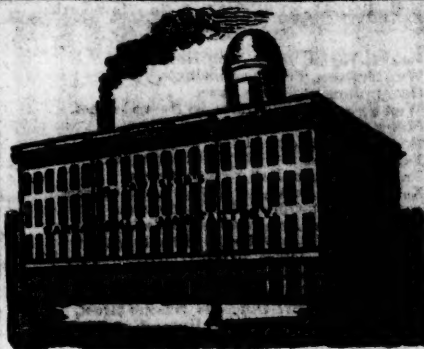
scribers for the detection and conviction of

the person or persons who entered the blacksmith's

shop No. 74 Allen street, and cut one pair of smith's

bellows. DAVID STRAIT,

ISAAC SUTTON.



DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

This Sarsaparilla is six times cheaper, being put up in quart bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following certificates will give some idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks, (what I could eat,) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest—occasioning weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sands' and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours,

H. D. CURRAN,

Coal Agent, 194 Market-st.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract:—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, it is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1845.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,

Pastor South pearl street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption, it got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written conveys but faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New York, Aug. 2.

The astonishing cure that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days it entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBELL WALKER.

Albany, Jan. 2, 1845.

Principal Depots, 134 Fulton st., N. Y., 105 South

Pearl st., Albany, and by Druggists generally. 17 1 y

TO LANDLORDS—HOUSE WANTED.—A

handsome well finished house is wanted on the 6th

av-ue, in the neighborhood of 13th street, the rent of

which will not be over \$400. Apply at the office of

National Police Gazette, 27 Centre st.

167

CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC RINGS

AND

MAGNETIC FLUID.

THIS remarkable discovery comprises an entirely new and novel application of the mysterious power of Galvanism, as a remedial agent. The GALVANIC RINGS in connection with the MAGNETIC FLUID, have been used with entire success in all cases of EPILEPSY, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; Gout, Tic Dolorous, Toothache, Bronchitis, Vertigo, nervous or sick Headache, Indigestion, Paralysis, Palsy, Epilepsy, Fits, Cramp, palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, stiffness of Joints, Spinal complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, nervous Tremors, dislocation of the Head, pains in the Chest and Side, general Debility, deficiency of nervous and physical energy, and all nervous disorders. In cases of Dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs, they have been found equally successful. The Rings are of different prices, being made of all sizes, and of various ornamental patterns, and can be worn by the most delicate female without the slightest inconvenience.

THE GALVANIC BELTS, BANDS, BRACE-

LETS, &c. &c.

Are modifications of the invention, and are recommended in more chronic cases of disease, where the Rings do not possess sufficient intensity or power. They are adapted to the waist, arms, wrists, ankles, chest, or any part of the body with perfect ease. Any Galvanic power that is required may thus be obtained, and no complaint which the mysterious agent of Galvanism can effect, will fail to be permanently relieved.

CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID

is used in connection with the Rings and their modifications. This composition has been pronounced by the French Chemists, to be one of the most valuable discoveries of modern science. It is believed to possess the remarkable power of rendering the nerves sensitive to Galvanic action, by this means causing a concentration of the influence at the seat of disease, and thus giving rapid and permanent relief.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC STRENGTHENING

PLASTERS.

These articles form an important addition to the Galvanic Rings, acting upon the same principle, but having the advantage of more local application. As an effectual means for strengthening the system when debilitated by disease or other causes; as a certain aid in constitutional weakness; as a preventive for colds and in all affections of the chest generally, the GALVANIC STRENGTHENING PLASTERS will be found of great and permanent advantage.

We refer our readers to the numerous

CERTIFICATE CERTIFICATES, &c.

Published by the Doctor, in the Sun, Times, Mirror,

Tribune, and other papers.

These testimonials, all of which are from the most respectable sources, have been selected from several hundred of a similar character, which have been procured during the short time the discovery has been before the American public.

D. C. MOREHEAD,

General Agent for the United States, and only Agent for

the City of New York,

134 Fulton street, Sun Buildings.

The following are Dr. CHRISTIE'S exclusive Agents

in the within-named cities. All articles obtained from

other persons in these places are worthless counterfeits.

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John Streets; Worcester, M. B. GREEN & Co.

17 1 y

BEAR'S OIL,

HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE, FOR THE HAIR.

Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals the Oil prepared from BEAR'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR TO THE BALD, and will effectually prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long

noted by such eminent physicians and chemists as SIR HUMPHREY DAVY and SIR HENRY HALFORD,

that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the

hair, and restoring it when bald. MESSRS. A. B. SANDS & CO. have spared no expense in getting the

genuine Bear's Grease from Canada and elsewhere, and have prepared it in such a manner that the Oil, combined

with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all.

Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., 273 Broadway, Granite

Buildings, cor. of Chambers st. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton st. and 77 East Broadway; and the

Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price

50 cents large and 25 cents small bottles. feb 14

STOP THE SWINDLER.

\$500 REWARD.—THE CREDITORS OF

Bernard Donlin, or better known in this

community as Barney Donlin, do hereby offer a re-

ward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and

delivery of him in this city to the proper authorities, to

be dealt with according to law. The said Donlin is

from the town of Granard, county Longford, Ireland.

He absconded on Saturday, the 21st ult., and is sup-

posed, if out of this city, to have gone to Florio, Ill.,

where he has a brother, named Michael Donlin, to

whom it is supposed he has shipped a large amount of

the goods which he feloniously purchased recently.

The said Donlin is about forty years old, and about five

feet six or seven inches high; brown hair and fair

complexion; blue eyes, and sometimes wears green

glasses; plausible in his manner and mild in his ad-

dress, and has been well known as a grocer on Com-

mon street, for the last twelve years.

M. W. HOFFMAN, Attorney for the Creditors,

at whose office a list of the creditors may be seen.

New Orleans, March 3d, 1846. m14

A. R. THOMPSON,

WATCH MAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN

DIAMONDS.

309 1/2 Broadway.

Sells Watches and Jewelry cheaper than any

other House in the city. Gold Watches from

\$15 to \$100 each. Silver do. from \$5 to \$40.

All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money

returned. All kinds of Watches and Jewelry made

to order at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry

and Music Boxes repaired and warranted lower than

can be done in the city.

N. B. Second Hand Watches and Old Gold and

Silver taken in exchange, or bought for cash.

AMOS R. THOMPSON,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

No 309 1/2 Broadway, N. Y.

AN EXCITING CRIMINAL TRIAL.—A man by the name of Joseph Coleman was tried at the late session of the Circuit Court in Adair county, for the murder of his wife. The trial was a long one, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on the last day of the term. Upon a motion for a new trial, Judge Tompkins took time to consider the case until the next term of the court. The evidence was circumstantial, but very strong. Coleman lived about fifteen miles from the county seat, with his wife and two or three young children and sister-in-law. The two eldest, it seems, were living with his mother and going to school. One day about the first of November, 1884, Coleman came home from mill, and observed to his wife, in the presence of her sister, that he would not go and get "that bark" that they wanted. Her sister left the room about fifteen minutes, and when she returned Coleman and his wife were gone.

Some time after, he returned, and stated that his wife had killed herself—that he had found her dead on his way home. He went in company with his sister-in-law, and found his wife with her throat cut, and his shoe-knife lying near her head. He carried her body to the house. An inquest was held, and the verdict was that she came to her death by violence from some unknown hand. A bruise was found on her breast, supposed to have been made by the knee of the murderer, and the print of the fingers of his left hand upon the sides of the face by which her head had been held while her throat was cut. Moreover, there was a deep cut in her hand, cut straight in and then scooped out, showing she had hold of the blade and it had been wrested out of her hand.

Suspicion rested on her husband, and he was arrested after having tried to make his escape, and has lain in jail about one year. He states that he had gone ahead of his wife to hunt for elm bark, something like a mile beyond where his wife was found. Some elm trees had been blazed within twenty or thirty yards of the fatal spot. These were seen by the jurors at the time of the inquest. Subsequently some trees were found blazed about a mile from that place, and judged to have been made about the same time with those about the place of the murder. Blood was found on Coleman's coat, but his sister-in-law stated that he was despoiled with blood in carrying the body to the house.

These were about the facts as they were given to the jury. His motive was mysterious. He and his wife separated about a year before the murder, on account of her jealousy of a servant girl, but they had come together again and lived on good terms so far as is known. Coleman's friends are numerous, and the excitement of the trial, of course, considerable.

LOOKING INTO HEAVEN.—A young woman in Ohio, has lately contracted a habit of going off into a trance, in which state she professes to be transported to heaven, where she is able to see who have already secured seats, and also to see who of those yet in this sinful world have their names in the Book of Life. Her name is Eunice, and Miss Eunice is scaring some of the Buckyas. *Ampl.*

A "DROPPER" IN TROUBLE.—A chap called William Watson, alias Curley, the notorious pocketbook dropper and stuffer, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of sheets, towels and pillow cases, valued in all at \$25.00, belonging to James Ross, who keeps the Shades, No. 11 Thomas street; the property was found concealed in his room, and identified by Mrs. Ross as the property stolen. *Committed.*

ROBBERY.—We have neglected, says Monday's Mobile Herald, to notice the fact of the robbery of our City Treasury on last Wednesday or Thursday night. The amount abstracted was between \$2,500 and \$3,000. The robbery was effected by making an entrance into the office where the key of the iron chest was usually deposited, and which being found, the robber had no difficulty in entering the city of his surplus funds. We have not learned that any clue has yet been obtained by which to trace the thief.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Officers Evans and Van Buren succeeded in arresting, at New Orleans, on the 29th March, a man named William Taylor, who was concerned in the late daring burglary committed at Pensacola, when a jeweller's establishment was entered and a large amount of jewelry stolen. Taylor had a watch, and a considerable amount of well executed counterfeit bills, on various banks, were found upon his person.

MURDER.—We learn from the Picayune of the 29th that a murder was committed in Gretna, on Saturday. A man named James Duffy being the victim. Duffy was a blacksmith, and unfortunately got into a quarrel with another man whose name we could not learn, and struck him with a pair of tongs on the neck. The other man immediately seized a sharp long file, plunged it into Duffy's stomach, and immediately fled. The file penetrated a vital part, and Duffy died shortly after. The murderer had not been arrested at the last accounts.

MURDER AND MYSTERY.—The Opelousas Whig of the 21st ult. contains the following particulars:—The body of a young female, not more than eighteen years of age, was found in the Atchafalaya, a little above the mouth of the Courtois. Upon examination, four stabs, on the right side, were found and fresh. She had also been scalped. This unfortunate girl is represented by those who saw her to have been beautiful. What could have been the object of the fiend in thus cruelly sacrificing the life of this poor girl? As she was found unpolished, the murderer could not have been guided by lust. Theft alone must have been the motive, as she was found entirely divested of her clothing, save a pair of silk hose, which, probably, the assassin had not time to take away.

MURDER.—Finley W. Hamilton, an old resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was killed in that town on the night of the 9th of March, by four men, who had a grudge against him of a year's standing. He was attacked in the street, knocked down with an axe, and stabbed three or four times. Two of the murderers were arrested, and are in confinement at Green Bay. The Milwaukee Sentinel stated that the deputy sheriff of Brown county arrived at Milwaukee on the 16th ult., having tracked another who is a Dane, to within seven miles of that city.

192 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF JOHN ST.

TO THOSE WHO SHAVE THEMSELVES.

THE celebrity of "Ring's Verbena Cream" throughout the United States has never been approached by any other Shaving Soap. It is firmly believed, nay, indeed, it is universally admitted, that no article hitherto discovered possesses the penetrating, softening effect on the roughest beards, that the genuine Verbena Cream does.

Beware of imitations, and observe the written signature, under the directions for use, of "C. H. Ring." Prepared, and for sale wholesale, retail and for exportation, by

C. H. RING, Druggist,

192 Broadway, cor. John st.

Successor of Dr. Wm. H. Milnor's.

N. B.—Ring's Cough Candy and Elixer of Life, for sale as above.

\$50 REWARD.

Stolen on 11th Sept., from 294 Madison street, a small lady's gold patent lever watch, No. 12535; maker, G. R. Beasley, of Liverpool; gold dial, ornamented with lady and dog surrounded with wreath in raised work. The cases are engine turned, chased on the edge, and the ring for the chain is likewise chased. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the article, on application to 294 Madison street or at this office.

m7

GENERAL AGENTS.

BURGESS, STRINGER & Co., New-York.

SUB AGENTS.

Judd & Taylor, No. 2 Astor House.
Wm. Graham, Tribune Building.
George Dexter, 35 Nassau street.
Wm. Strong's News-Office, 33 Nassau street.
Miller, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
Briggs, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
Palmer, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
Franklin, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
Ketchum, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
Hobbs, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
Loomis, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
Trotter, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
Stewart, 200 of the Lower Post Office.
J. C. Palmer's News-Office, 40 Fulton street.
W. A. Miller's News-Office, 40 Nassau street.
E. Miller's News-Office, 333 Houston street.
Mathison, saloon, adjoining Bowery Theatre.
J. Axford, 168, and Burton, Jr., Bowery.
P. Read, 308 Hudson street.
Brooklyn—H. Green, 69, Fulton street.
M. Mevin's News-Office, 158 Fulton st.
Bennett's News-Office, 57 Atlantic st.
Philadelphia—Zeller & Co., Ledger Buildings.
Colon & Adriance, Arcade.
G. Gibson, corner Dock and 3d.
" " 6th above Chestnut.
" " Front of National Theatre.
S. E. Cohen's periodical store, 115 Spruce street.
T. B. Peterson, 98 Chestnut street.
H. B. Pearson, Southwark News Depot, cor. Mend Alley and 2d st.
Baltimore and Washington—Taylor, Wild & Co.
Boston—Roddick & Co. and Hotchkiss & Co.
Dunning Ruggles, Washington street.
Wiley & Co., State street.

Lowell—John Davis.
Providence—J. & S. H. Rowe.
Newport—W. D. Callahan.
New Haven—T. H. Pease.
W. & E. Dounes.
Hartford—Peter Cook.
Norwich—Stafford & Park.
Trenton—J. Rawles.
N. Brunswick—W. Solomon.
Paterson—Milton Sears.
Newark—D. Smith.
D. Tichnor.
L. S. Agnes.
Hudson—George Clara.
Catskill—J. Van Gordan.
Newburgh—S. Hoyt.
Albany—George Jones.
Troy—Levi Willard.
A. Smith.
Saratoga—A. Mundell.
Utica—G. N. Beasley.
Syracuse—Mr. Robertson.
Schenectady—Mr. Russell.
Rochester—D. M. Dewey.
Auburn—J. C. Derby.
Buffalo—A. Burks.
T. S. Hawkes.
Cleveland—M. C. Young.
Detroit—C. Morse. [Ivans].
Chicago—A. H. & C. Burley.
Lancaster—J. Gish.
Harrisburg—D. Robinson.
Pittsburg—J. Cook.
Richmond—Nash & Woodhouse.
Norfolk—R. C. Barclay.
Charleston—A. Head.
Mobile—M. Boulemet.
St. Louis—E. K. Woodward.
Louisville—Noblet Deane.
Cincinnati—Robinson & Jones.
N. Orleans—J. C. Morgan.
Quebec—Caray & Co.
Montreal—R. D. C. Chalmers.
Toronto—H. Schobie.

\$25 REWARD.

TWO LETTERS directed to Marshall Bessey, was yesterday, Sunday 29, delivered to Luther H. Payne, at his residence 190 West Eleventh street, since which time nothing has been heard from either Mr. Payne or the letters; one of the letters is supposed to contain about TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. Mr. Payne is about 22 years old, 6ft 9in. high, rather slim, had on when he left a dress coat, well worn, cloth vest, striped brown pantaloons and glazed cap. Said Payne is well known among the music men in New-York, is noted for advertising for concerts and not attending them. He will be likely to visit some clothing store this morning, to refit, wears a goatee, and has light sandy hair, any person delivering him and the money to the Chief Police Office, or No. 101 Ninth Avenue, will receive the above reward by applying to

MARSHALL BESSEY, 101 Ninth Avenue.

Conductors of public houses, rail-road cars and captains of steamboats are requested to be on the "watch for him." Ap. 11.

The only positive, permanent and safe remedy for Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c., is IVANS' VEGETABLE EXTRACT. This medicine needs no puffing, as it is already acquiring for itself a popularity that is beyond precedent in the healing art. We offer the following certificates, which we think are sufficient to prove the above assertion:

I hereby testify that I have been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for twenty-three years. I have had the attacks severe and frequent, and to attempt a description of my sufferings is impossible. I have tried the skill of eminent physicians year after year, but found no relief. I gave up all hopes of ever again enjoying the inestimable blessing of health, or even the comforts of life, as I had struggled with this dreadful disease until I was reduced to poverty, and my only care was to prepare for another and a better world. To the afflicted I would say, I used Dr. IVANS' & HART'S Vegetable Extract. It was this under the blessing of God that restored me to perfect health. I shall be happy to see any who would wish to converse with me on this subject at my residence, 49 Essex street.

WM. H. PARSELLS.

Sworn before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1886.

W. F. HAVERMEYER, Mayor.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH FITS.

I have been afflicted with Epileptic fits for four years. My attacks were generally in the night and very severe. I have tried the skill of physicians, and have been under medical treatment in the Broadway Hospital, but was discharged without receiving any benefit. I then applied to Drs. IVANS & HART, 181 Grand street, as a last resort. I used their medicines some two or three months, and the result is, I am now restored to perfect health.

Sign'd, JACOB PETTY, 174 Delancy st.

New York, March 26th, 1886.

P. S. The Extract, together with the necessary medicines with full directions, are carefully packed in boxes for transportation. Prices per Box \$9, \$17 and \$24. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

IVANS' COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP is the best remedy ever offered to the public for all Scrofulous complaints, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Ulcerated Legs, Liver Complaint, Dizziness in the head, general debility, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Price \$1 per Bottle.

Drs. IVANS & HART Proprietors, principal office No. 184 Grand-st., New-York.

A. G. BAGLEY'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED EVER-POINTED GOLD PEN.—This Pen received the highest premium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public. The lasting properties of this Pen, are undoubted, owing to the total absence of corrosibility from any of the inks in use, and the peculiar shape of the nibs, (which was first introduced by Bagley) makes it more pleasant to use, renders it less liable to damage, more easy to repair, and prevents the necessity of the great care that other articles of the kind require. Manufacturing, 189 Broadway, New York.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

37—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, Consumption, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORS

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1886.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York and 8 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover st., Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer sts., Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Borrian, corner 1st street and 1st Avenue; Geo. Hansell, 166 Division; Geo. R. Maigne, 26 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 809 Hudson street; IVANS & HART, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Dennison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

ARE THESE THINGS SO?

IF THE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPER AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY EXPELS THE WORN OUT PARTS BY THE SENSIBLE AND INSENSIBLE EVACUANTS, HEALTH

IS THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

All medicine can do is to secure these results. Therefore, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its powers for good to the human body. Let us see. The blood becomes loaded with impurities, when from any cause the pores of the skin do not perform their functions properly. A sudden change of weather may occasion this when the humors are too redundant; want of proper cleanliness, by permitting perspired particles to remain upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of greasy matter to the skin, as ointments and the like. All causes which impede insensible perspiration are sure to occasion great disorder in the body. Costiveness occasions the greatest impediment to insensible perspiration of all other causes combined. Because, the matters which have once been thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters instead of being daily evacuated, are retained in the system, and re-absorbed again into the circulation! But they cannot perspire; they only load the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never go out save by the bowels, or by tumors, boils or some eruptions of the skin; good physicians know this universally as well as Doctor Brandreth. But the great difficulty in all these cases of costiveness, in all these cases of re-absorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin become so clogged with gummy matters that great danger to the body occurs. For be it known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy condition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with few times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible evacuations together in the same time. We cannot then fail to see the terrible consequences which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any causes retarded in the full exercise of their powers. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headache; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will follow, if it do not accompany the preceding symptoms. In health, we

PERSPIRE ABOUT TWO OUNCES PER HOUR.

In sickness arising from the above causes, we scarcely perspire at all. Consider, then, the enormous amount of matters which must be thrown into the blood! Of course we may expect severe pains—sometimes death will take place before we can obtain an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead of using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those remedies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shall we use Balsams, Lozenges or Ointments?—These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may throw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the humors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not out of the body. It may settle upon a vital part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out disease in a palpable form. When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of those matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible then—use those remedies only which bodily take out from the bowels and circulation all those matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health permitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly safe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure the greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stomach. Because the object is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always passing into the blood, do so more easily and with greater comfort to the body, when the stomach has nothing to oppose to them in their passage through it to the first intestines, and so into the circulation. For when the Pills are swallowed, they first pass into the stomach, and having been dissolved there, next pass into the small intestines, whence the lacteals suck them up and pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the veins first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Pills, impart an extra power to arterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever it may find them; and also passing such morbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and expel not only the crudities which have been thrown into them from all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves contained previous to this collection of crudities or impure matters, by the Pills. These crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extent; for it is the same principle that moves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—that of producing the saline evacuation—and it is only when they are in too great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Pills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Pills lose their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleansing the blood receives of its impurities.

The Brandreth Pills simply assist Nature to do her own work in her own way and in her own time.